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VOL XV. No. 32.

FREE SPEECH VICTORY!

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. SOCIALISTS WIN IN FIGHT AGAINST OPPRESSION.

County Judge Decides that Sunday Meetings Held in City Park and Suppressed by Mayor Are Lawful Assemblies—Last Act in Drama Just Enacted.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 26.—The revolutionists of Grand Junction have had a fight for free speech that may be of interest to the readers of The People.

It was on Sunday, July 2, that the Socialist party had advertised a meeting to be held in one of our city parks. The mayor of the city served notice in advance that he would arrest any person that attempted to speak there. As this was a blow at free speech the S. L. P. comrades offered to help the S. P.'s make the fight if they would hold their meeting.

The meeting was held and J. W. Sawyer was arrested and then discharged without any trial. This left the matter stand where it did in the first place, with our plutocratic mayor in full charge and lord of all, as it were, of the situation; so in order to test the matter a joint meeting was arranged for Sunday afternoon, July 9. At this meeting three members of the S. P. and four members of the S. L. P. were arrested. They were J. S. Sawyer, George A. Smith and W. W. Goodman, S. P.; and Miss May T. Sanders, J. C. Kucera, J. U. Billings and S. B. Hutchinson, S. L. P.

The trial was set for Monday morning, July 10, before Judge J. F. Byers. We demanded a jury and six citizens were selected as jurors. As we had nothing to prove we decided not to put a witness on the stand.

It might be well before proceeding with the trial to say that I. N. Bunting, the mayor, is a Democrat, while the city attorney, Mr. E. Cole, is a Republican. But they both stood as one man when it came to fighting free speech.

Mr. Cole, when running for city attorney, asked the S. L. P. members to support him on the ground that the S. L. P. had no candidate for that office in the field and when he found that he could not get our support he got hot and this trial gave him a chance to show what kind of a tyrant he is. I must say that he was as unreasonable, unfair, and unjust in his every act relative to the trial as any man could be. Of course, he wanted to get even with the Socialists that would not support him, and at the same time support his masters the capitalist class. To make a long story short we were convicted in the Justice Court and at once took an appeal to the County Court.

The trial in the County Court was set for July 20, before Judge Walter S. Sullivan, the County Judge, and his decision will go down in history as a grand stroke for free speech.

The judge, without taking any time to go and write out his decision, sat in his chair and gave his decision which is as follows, taken from the "Daily News" of July 20:

The ordinance under which this prosecution is brought is Section Three of Article Twelve of Ordinance Eighty-three, which reads as follows: "No persons shall collect in bodies and crowds for unlawful purposes, nor for any purpose to the annoyance or disturbance of citizens or travelers."

Now, I don't see how it can be contended under the evidence here that these people assembled for an unlawful purpose. After hearing the evidence we supposed the contention would be that while the assemblage was not for an unlawful purpose, still it was made under such circumstances as constituted it a violation of the ordinance.

To say that the gathering was unlawful because the officers gave notice that if these people gathered there they would be arrested and that thereby a disturbance was created is rather begging the question. It is not unlawful for people to assemble, to hear one of their number make a political speech. That appears to have been the purpose here, or it should be said that the purpose was rather to make an educational address or effort of some kind—an address more educational than political.

Under this ordinance it is possible for people lawfully to assemble under such circumstances as would constitute a violation of the ordinance. If we leave out that question of unlawful purpose the ordinance would read this way: "No persons shall collect in bodies and

crowds for any purpose to the annoyance of citizens."

The only circumstances which it has been suggested here would make this assemblage a violation of the ordinance would be, first, the sentiments expressed. But the city attorney and the city authorities have disclaimed any intention to base this prosecution on the ground that the gathering was a Socialist meeting, or that the officers were Socialists or advocated such changes in our form of government and industrial system as Socialists insist upon. Such a position would not be tenable and need not be noticed.

Next, the fact that the meeting occurred on Sunday could not be regarded as a circumstance which would make this assemblage unlawful or tend to show that it was made under such conditions as constitute a violation of the ordinance. It does not appear from anything in the ordinances pointed out to us that public speaking is prohibited on Sunday. If the meeting was unlawful on Sunday it would be unlawful on Monday or any other day as the ordinances now stand.

Lastly, the fact that they met in the public park is not a circumstance against the defendants, because likewise there is no ordinance prohibiting the making of a political speech in a public park or in the public streets or highways.

This ordinance was intended to cover the case of the coming together of people for unlawful purposes or for lawful purposes under such circumstances or conditions as would constitute a disturbance or annoyance. The word annoyance has the same derivation as nuisance, and it might be contended that acts must be shown which would constitute a nuisance to citizens and travelers. Now, these attendant circumstances are not such as would annoy people or at least are not such as they would have any right to be annoyed at under the law. It may be that some citizen would rather have heard a Democratic or Republican speech, or would rather hear such an address on a week day, or in a hall, or would have preferred absolute silence, but none of these circumstances nor all of them make the meeting unlawful.

Let us attempt to give an illustration of such conditions as would have made this gathering objectionable. Suppose some prior meeting for the purpose of hearing an address was in progress, and that while such meeting was going on these defendants should insist upon holding their meeting, such a condition would make it necessary for the officers to interfere. Two meetings in conjunction where the voice of one speaker would interfere with that of another would require regulation. It may be that if the orator upon the occasion here complained of had a voice that carried his message too far the citizens would have a right to complain.

That permission to hold a meeting was refused by the mayor is not material. He could neither give nor withhold permission. We don't understand that the mayor has any proprietary or supervisory interest in, or authority over, the property of the city other than that which he would have when the council is in session, unless such is given by express ordinance or statute. In and of itself the adjournment of the city council does not enlarge his authority, nor its convening lessen it.

The city authorities are agencies of the state for the administration of local government. Their authority is not presumed but must be expressly given.

The council may regulate public speaking in parks and streets by ordinance, but when they do, such ordinance should be fair, impartial, reasonable, and should not interfere with the fundamental rights of citizens. It is also true that such ordinance should be enforced impartially.

The Massachusetts courts seem to have gone farther in upholding ordinances prohibiting public speaking in parks than other courts. Some states have denied the right of councils to authorize the mayor to give permission to hold public meetings. It is held to be an unlawful delegation of authority because it might be exercised with partiality, or in a way to show favoritism, or be otherwise abused.

In this case the city authorities have shown that there was a lawful assemblage but have not shown that it was to the annoyance of citizens as the law stands. The case has wholly failed as to this latter element. Whatever disturbance there was was occasioned by the interference of the officers with the legal rights of those who attempted to hold the meeting.

Held before a jury the case would

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

TWO MORE CENTRAL COUNCILS AND MANY LOCALS CHARTERED.

General Officers in St. Louis Carrying On A Vigorous Campaign—Cleveland Machinists Join Despite Malicious Misrepresentation—More Montana Locals Falling Into Line.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—The absence of the General Officers from the city makes a complete report impossible. From what can be learned charters were granted to the following locals by the Industrial Workers of the World: Central Council, Flat River, Missouri; Silk Ribbon Weavers, Paterson, New Jersey; United Leather Workers, New York, N. Y.; Mixed Local, Telluride, Colorado; Metal and Machinist, Cleveland, Ohio; Central Council, St. Louis, Ill.

The Central Council at Flat River consists of Western Federation of Miners, I. W. W. clerks and other unions affiliated with the I. W. W. It takes in every I. W. W. local in Flat River and vicinity. From reports received at the general office it has struck terror to the business element already. The outlook is very good for organization in that part of the country.

The Silk Workers and Leather Workers have already been reported in The People. The local of machinists and metal workers at Cleveland is a direct result of the Stogie-makers' strike. The Cleveland "Citizen" fought the Stogie-makers and gave out fake impressions of the I. W. W. But when the truth became known to the workers the new local was the result.

The Central Council at St. Louis takes in organizations in St. Louis, East St. Louis and other towns in the vicinity. General Secretary Trautmann is in St. Louis at present and is holding excellent meetings in conjunction with General President Sherman. The A. F. of L. rank and file are rapidly falling in line. The leaders of the A. F. of L. are desperate and doing all in their power to hold their own organization together. They are applying their usual tactics of rowdiness and the like. At one meeting the I. W. W. speakers were pouring hot shot into the A. F. of L. when a gang of ruffians attempted to break up the meeting. The gang was led by the Socialist party man Hildebrand, a henchman of G. A. Hoehn. This same man (?) Hoehn is editor of the St. Louis Labor and a self-styled Socialist. He never lets a chance go by to attack the I. W. W. in his yellow rag. However, he was routed this time because it was possible to show him and his fakirs up in their true light. Evidently the A. F. of L. is at its wits end in St. Louis when it is forced to adopt the tactics of this freak, Hoehn.

The Stogie-makers in Cleveland have won their strike from latest report to the General Office of the I. W. W.

Still more of the Montana A. F. of L. locals are coming into line. Fairgrieve and Ferguson with their State Federation did all in their power to prevent it but now orders are coming in for supplies and literature.

The membership is on the increase all over the country and supplies and literature are being sent out as fast as possible.

Any one visiting Chicago should not leave the city without visiting the General Headquarters of the I. W. W. at 148 West Madison street. Any time a person drops in he will find every one in the office very busy at work. No time is wasted. It is a pleasing contrast to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. where every one in the office considers his job a means of living easy.

I do not mention a number of locals in this report because The People already has an account of their actions, before it is known at headquarters.

lack that scintilla of evidence necessary to prevent the court from taking it away from their consideration.

The motion for non-suit will be sustained and the defendants discharged.

At the last meeting of the City Council the last chapter in the above act was furnished by the Council allowing the bill for \$42.50 to pay the cost in the above case.

As the above fight for free speech was a joint fight on the part of the S. L. P. and the S. P., it is to be hoped that all revolutionary or Socialist papers will at least print Judge Walter S. Sullivan's decision in this case.

STOGIE-MAKERS WIN!

INCREASE AVERAGING 10 PER CENT. GAINED IN WAGES.

Other Points Arranged to Employees' Satisfaction—First Preliminary Victory of I. W. W., Due to Its Principles, Officers and Locals, Increases Prestige of Organization.

Cleveland, Oct. 29.—The Stogie-makers' strike, after five weeks' duration, is over. The first preliminary victory for the Industrial Workers of the World has been scored, while on our march to the final victory, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

We gained an increase averaging ten per cent. in wages. In one shop the increase will come up to twenty per cent. All other points were arranged to our satisfaction.

We wish to state that while the Stogie-makers fought nobly in this struggle there never was a more harmonious and better conducted strike brought to our knowledge; that all the credit is due to the Industrial Workers of the World and its principles. They, more than anything else, inspired our men. The prompt action of the general officers of the I. W. W., when they realized that our cause was right, is also to be commended.

As it is a physical impossibility to answer all communications and send receipts for monies received, the following list of receipts, published in the Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, will be re-published at present. Later there will appear the receipts since received, together with the expenses incurred. We hope this will prove satisfactory, for the present:

L. Ballhaus, N. Y. \$1; L. Finn, Pittsburgh, Pa. \$1; Local Union No. 9, I. W. W. Terre Haute, Ind. \$2; Laffer Union No. 88, St. Louis, \$5; Forest City Industrial Union No. 139, Cleveland, O. \$5; G. Reiners, Mystic, Conn. \$5; Ladies Tailor Union No. 166, New York, \$1.25; Butchers' Union No. 164, St. Louis, \$5; Baker Confectionary Union No. 31, Louisville, Ky. \$2; Industrial Union 67, Jersey City, N. J. \$5; 10th A. D. S. L. P. N. Y. \$2.90 The Brotherhood Building No. 40 N. Y. \$5; Arndt, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$1; Wm. Taylor, Worcester, Mass. \$1; Store and Office Workers' Union No. 58, N. Y. \$5; Abe Broady, Cleveland, O. \$2.25; Local Union No. 130, Hotel & Restaurant Workers, N. Y. \$4.10; Buffalo Mixed Union, I. W. W., Buffalo, N. Y. \$2.25; Machinist Union, Jersey City, N. J. \$3.55; United Shoe Workers Local Union No. 90, St. Louis, \$2; United Silk Ribbon Weavers Union No. 176, N. Y. \$10; L. Finn, collection, Pittsburgh, Pa. \$6.60; Fred Vize, Reading, Pa. \$5; Industrial Union No. 125, Denver, Col. \$10; Building Trades Union No. 95, N. Y. \$28.25; Pioneer Industrial Union No. 173, San Francisco, Cal. \$5; Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, Butte, Mont. \$10; Industrial Union No. 9, Terre Haute, Ind. \$4; Local Union No. 152, Paterson, N. J. \$7.15; Local Union No. 55, Fall River, Mass. \$4; Industrial Union Local, Cincinnati, O. \$4.35; Industrial Union Local, New Bedford, Mass. \$5; Emil Janson, Chicago, Ill. \$1; Mrs. Emil Janson, Chicago, 25c; J. Janson, Chicago, 25c; Axel Blom, Chicago, 25c; H. Widlung, Chicago, 25c; T. Almen, Chicago, 25c; G. Lindberg, Chicago, 50c; G. Gunderson, Chicago, 25c; Karl Mobraaben, Chicago, 25c; E. Stone, Chicago, 25c; August Stjerne, Chicago, 25c; J. Bergman, Chicago, 25c; J. B. Cleveland, 50c; Branch 2, S. L. P., Jersey City, N. J. \$2 Bartenders' and Waiters' Union, Chicago, \$5; I. W. W. Local Union No. 150, Hartford, Conn. \$10; Abe Broady, Cleveland, \$1.50; Will Frank, Cleveland, \$1; Lumbermen's Union No. 140, Missoula, Mont. \$5; United Shoe Workers Local Union No. 84, St. Louis, \$4.05; Alex. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal. \$2.50; W. Yohuke, San Pedro, Cal. \$2.50; E. Nichols, San Pedro, Cal. \$1; Local Union No. 64, I. W. W., Minneapolis, Minn. \$1.50; Local Union No. 155, Phoenix, R. B. \$5; I. W. W. Local Union No. 178, Seattle, Wash. \$11; I. W. W. Local Union No. 178, Seattle Wash. \$1; Two members of Local No. 130, I. W. W. N. Y. \$1; I. W. W. Local Union No. 159, Detroit, Mich. \$2.50; Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz. \$3.50; Machinist and Metal Union No. 29, Newark, N. J. \$3.71; Executive Ass. of Engineers No. 308, N. Y. \$10; Industrial Local Union No. 125, Denver, Cal. \$; Riverside Local Union No. 91, Yonkers, N. Y.

REX.

(Continued on page 6.)

OIL O S. L. P.

LIST OF CANDIDATES AND ADDRESS TO THE WORKING CLASS.

Steiger for Governor—The Issue—The Test of Slavery—Robbery of the Working Class—Working Class Growing Weaker—The Way Out.

Cleveland, Oct. 25.—The following address and list of candidates is being circulated by the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio:

TO THE WORKING CLASS OF OHIO!

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio herewith submits for your careful consideration the following Address and List of Candidates for the November Election:

THE CANDIDATES:
State Ticket:
GOVERNOR
John E. Steiger
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
John R. Fraser
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT
Max Eisenberg
ATTORNEY GENERAL
James Mathews
TREASURER OF STATE
Peter Faber
MEM. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
Otto Steinhoff

County Ticket:
STATE SENATOR
James Rugg
Paul Dinger
Richard Koepfel
Edward Polster
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
Charles Nielson
Joseph Reiman
Frederick Brown
Andrew Gessner
Edward Hauser
Louis Wettstein
Leopold Haug
H. M. Hassfurter
William Messenger
Elmer Malmsten
COUNTY PROSECUTOR
George Blickensdorfer
PROBATE JUDGE (long term)
John D. Weinstein
PROBATE JUDGE (short term)
Brower G. Margeson
INSOLVENCY JUDGE
Gustav Duerr
COUNTY CLERK
Peter C. Christiansen
COUNTY TREASURER
Herman Alzahn
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
Harry Bratburd
COUNTY SURVEYOR
John Heidenreich

City Ticket:
MAYOR
John D. Goerke
PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL
John Kircher
CITY SOLICITOR
Bert Rugg
CITY TREASURER
John Eiben
MEM. BOARD PUBLIC SERVICE
Frank Erben
William F. Kruse
Herman Stieg
COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE
J. Henry Foerster
Rudolph Boehm
Carl Frank
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
John Fuerst
CONSTABLE
Henry L. Nuhn
THE ISSUE.

Fellow Workers!—What are the issues of this campaign? The real issue is not Boss Cox, nor any other capitalist issue, be it Democratic or Republican. Whether it be municipal, county, state or national election, the issue from your standpoint is the same. A Boss Cox reeking with political corruption may obscure the real issue of the day, for a time, but sooner or later you American workingmen will cease to be blinded by the false issues raised by the quarrels between political spoils seekers.

The issue to-day is the question of the abolition of wage slavery. From endless sources, come facts upon facts, proving beyond shadow of doubt that the necessities of the times demand a change in

the economic structure of society; plainly speaking in the manner in which society shall FEED, CLOTHE and SHELTER its members. All the beautifully rounded periods of your political orators cannot hide this fact.

THE TEST OF SLAVERY.

We lay it down as an axiom that to the extent that you are dependent upon another for your livelihood, to that extent are you a slave. To-day the overwhelming majority of our people are dependent on a small minority for every morsel of bread that they receive to stay the pangs of hunger. That overwhelming majority are economic slaves, no matter how much vaunted political freedom they have. They are WAGE SLAVES and are bound down to their condition just as hard and fast as were the chattel slaves of ante-bellum days.

ROBBERY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The history of the working class of America is a history of legalized robbery. Wages represent the bare necessities of life. The product of the workman may be many times what he receives as wages, but according to the laws of our present day society all above the workman's wages belong to the employer. LEGALLY it is the employer's. Your government statistics tell us that the working class to-day receives about seventeen cents out of every dollar's worth of wealth that it turns out. Consider for a moment the vast productive ability of the American working class; you will then no longer marvel at the fact that we have kings of finance and of industry who make the Kings of aristocratic Europe look like cheap imitations.

WORKING CLASS GROWING WEAKER.

The employing classes of America are day by day growing stronger; just so surely is the working class getting weaker. Why? Because the tops of production are constantly being improved upon, vast numbers of men are constantly finding skill in their trades done away with. The more gigantic the output, the less the need for the skilled mechanic. We are now confronted with a serious problem: what to do with the unemployed, what to do with the American workmen, displaced not by cheap "foreign labor, but by the American-made machine.

THE WAY OUT.

The working class to come into its own, the wealth it produces, must own the machinery of production. That is the proposition of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. The few through a system of private-ownership, have alone benefited by the immense strides made in science and invention. Society must take over and operate the industries for the benefit of the whole people.

We have placed the issue squarely before you. If you are honest and sincere you cannot fail to join us. As a measure of self-preservation you will be forced to come with us sooner or later. Vote for the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY this fall; join our movement; help to educate and organize the working class of America to the end that we may abolish economic serfdom for the mass of the people forever.

Sincerely yours,
State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, Ohio.
JAS. RUGG, Secretary,
1925 Osage St., Cleveland, O.

On this leaflet will be found the label of the "Industrial Workers of the World" organized in Chicago at the convention held from June 27 to July 8. This organization on the economic field is aiming to accomplish the true end of the Labor Movement through organization of the American working class regardless of craft lines. This organization marks a turning point in the American Labor Movement and augurs well for the success of future strikes.

VITAL TO SECTION MILWAUKEE

Section Milwaukee will hold a meeting of vital importance Saturday evening, November 4, at their headquarters, corner Third and Prairie streets. Every member is urgently requested to attend.

Organizer.

AN ELECTION INVITATION.

An invitation to all wage workers is extended by the Karl Marx Social Club to visit the club rooms, at 224 East Eighty-third street, on Election evening. Election returns and other attractions will be the features of the evening. A good time is promised to all.
Secretary.

SHOEMAKERS REVOLT

LESTERSHIRE LASTERS RESIST LABOR INTENSIFICATION.

Task-Exacting Foreman Made Scape-Goat and Discharged—Strike Reveals Weekly Average Wages of Four and A Half Dollars—Physical Exhaustion the Lot of "Niggerhead" Machine Operators.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 25.—When State Organizer Rudolph Katz passed through the adjacent and bustling borough of Lestershire, N. Y., last July, he took time to deliver an address near the Endicott-Johnson shoe shops. The evidence at that time seemed to indicate indifference and apathy; and perhaps his departure was associated with the mental comment of "Love's Labor Lost." If so, his verdict was premature, as the late uproar in the lasters' department seems to prove. An overseer taskmaster and embryo capitalist, serving as foreman for the above-named firm, who desired to advance his master's interests, and increase the firm's profits, attempted to exact an additional product, by an enforced pressure, of an extra pair of soles on each boot or shoe to be included in the usual piece-work rate of two and one-half cents, the present rate paid. This, of course, was a trespass on time, nerve, energy and earning capacity—a loss to the worker and a gain to the capitalist—an encroachment on the laborers' share of the product.

The Endicott-Johnson people, being jealous, perhaps, of a locally conceded reputation for amicability and fairness, had seemingly chosen this method of frying the fat out of the toilers by proxy, much the same as did the slave planters of fifty years ago, who selected some pliable and domineering negro to stand guard over and subjugate his fellows, to hold them fast while the master pillaged and flayed them, the reward being a larger or more frequent dish of hog fat and hominy. And thereby hangs a tale.

The seed scattered by the Socialist agitator last July did not all fall on stony ground. Some took root and increased a hundred fold, for it was just one hundred shoe lasters who rose in revolt last Friday afternoon against this petty tyrant and, marching to the Endicott-Johnson headquarters, refused to submit or return to work until the conditions were amended and improved. The masters were alarmed, and after about forty-eight hours' consideration discharged the scape-goat foreman. But no doubt they will reinstate him in some other department, as is usual in such cases. Thus, the strike, if such it may be called, was a victory won and a battle fought.

There is a lesson here that must be learned by all the wage slaves; that to unite is to cast off their chains and to gain their kingdom, i. e., the power to resist the individual or corporate oppressors. There is an unwritten law but an immutable one understood by the two thousand workers in the Lestershire shops, that it is an act of high treason to talk or to think about a labor union and that the penalty is banishment. For that reason, the A. F. of L. long ago gave up the effort to organize here; and the two thousand workers in the shoe shops are helpless and hopeless. Is the I. W. W. prepared to grapple with this and similar perplexities, deliver its message and fulfill its mission?

Going through the town I dropped a word of encouragement and advice here and there bearing on this matter. Yet, while it was received with gratitude and appreciation there were sundry nods and winks exchanged, which betokened caution coupled with whispered words of tenor lest some weakling should overhear and make mischief. The writer then felt that he comprehended the terrorism which two thousand men and women are subject to, and a shudder of regret, a pang of pain, crossed his intelligence, that such things should be possible.

The firm, by its own published statement last January, gave evidence of weekly earnings by their employees of \$4.50 (four and one-half dollars), including the operators on the nigger-head machine, who some times earn as "high" as \$18.00 weekly. But these operators have those wages not very long, because no human structure has yet appeared capable of holding the job more than a few weeks. Then he drops out from physical exhaustion and another victim steps up to repeat the formality.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

THE GERMAN STRIKE—FREE SHAVES TO-MORROW—SWEDISH VICTORIES—SPAIN, ITALY AND RUSSIA.

(By Angelo Roussel, in the Paris, France, Socialist.)

GERMANY.

The bosses have rejected the demands of the electrical workers, 33,000 workmen were threatened with lock-out. They demanded merely a reasonable increase of pay, from 30 cents an hour to 33. The Vorwaerts addresses a pressing appeal to the Party, asking it to make plain to those who are trying to starve the men into submission, that the latter are not alone, but have the whole organized proletariat behind them. Lists are being circulated and meetings called all over Germany for the purpose of raising the necessary funds.

The suit brought against the Socialist editor of the Swabische Tagewacht as the author of an article considered harmful to the king of Saxony, has ended in the acquittal of the accused, who had in reality only reproduced an article which appeared in several other papers. The state paid the costs. The jury, it appears, were not long in agreeing on their verdict. They would probably have had to think much longer to find a falsehood capable of taking the place of the truthful decision they made.

AUSTRIA.

The struggle carried on by the Socialists to win universal suffrage so thoroughly frightened the Nationalists of this country, that they lost all reason, and accused the former of having sold out to the government, and of being hired by the police. "This is not the first time," wrote the Austrian correspondent of the Avanti, "nor is Hungary the first country where the bourgeois press has accused the Socialists of working for the government, when our Party has succeeded in pushing to the wall some bourgeois faction. . . . Already in Italy, the leaders of the former labor party were accused by certain Democrats of being agents in the government service, simply because they were striving to arouse the proletariat to class consciousness. . . . The bourgeoisie has always declared inopportune any attempt of the Socialists to demand the recognition of any of their rights, imitating the motto of the celebrated barber: "Free Shaves To-morrow."

SPAIN.

Echoes of the legislative elections: at Lasuar where the majority of laborers work out of town, the Socialist ticket received 14 votes; at Fuentelivendo, where there is no Socialist organization, 10 votes; at Penas de San Pedro, against all the bourgeois factions, 114 votes; at Yativa, the anarchists voted for the bourgeois candidates.

SWEDEN.

The election for the lower house of the Riksdag gave the Party 10 new seats in that body, which, with the four they already had, gives them 14. If one takes into account the difficulty the metal workers had in meeting the property qualification necessary to acquire the right to vote, it may well be said that these 10 seats thus won, are ten victories for organized labor, ten victories richly

merited, because of the dearthness of their achievement.

ITALY.

The Socialist Alderman Fabbri has addressed a remonstrance to the mayor of Turin on the grave matter of the sea-damaged bread distributed to the poor of that city. Bourgeois charity balks at nothing; it doesn't even hesitate at spoiled bread!

The Italian Federation of Glass Workers, which is only of recent formation and which originated in a strike, reports the happy results of co-operation among the members of their trade. Besides their three branch buildings at Vietri sul Mare, Imola, and Sesto Calende, the Federation has established homes for its members, secular schools and other institutions. In the last year, more than a million francs were paid into the treasury. They voted 500 francs to the earthquake sufferers at Gramscicchio, and 300 to those of Calabria. It gives without saying that all means, legal and other, have been put in operation to check the Federation's growth, but in vain.

The police magistrates caused to be placed under arrest last week several Socialist comrades, suspected of being organizers for the anti-militarists.

A provincial congress of Socialist aldermen at which 39 delegates, representing 26 communities and some 250 aldermen attended, was held on October 14 in Mantone.

RUSSIA.

The conflict, merely the echoes of which reach us, has lost none of its intensity, in spite of the advance made by the government in the form of promises of eventual concessions. The occurrence of October 13 at Armavir, a little town in the Caucasus, is a fresh proof. A joint strike of laborers and warehouse employees took the turn of an entirely peaceful demonstration. The next day the strikers were passing through the streets of the little village in a body, when the officer in command of the Cossacks, enraged at some words passed in his presence, ordered an attack, in which one man was killed and many wounded. On the day when the funeral of the victim was held, a considerable crowd marched in the procession, composed of lawyers, doctors, public instructors, and students, besides the friends of the murdered man. A black banner of mourning was displayed in the street, and at the cemetery a red banner, both bearing the inscriptions "Down with tyranny!" "Down with autocracy!" The wreath presented by the gathering of lawyers bore the words "To the innocent victim of arbitrary power! Shame on his murderers!" The workmen had reserved the right of speaking first, and having addressed the throng "in a manner somewhat too excited, and on a dangerous topic" the intellectuals became frightened, and thought it more prudent to take themselves off. The demonstration was quiet throughout.

This affair is only an example chosen from among a thousand, showing the determination and the depth of the revolutionary movement. The movement must come out victorious; doubt on that score is no longer permissible.

THE BLOOD OF THE WORKER

UNDER CAPITALISM, LITERALLY COINED INTO PROFITS FOR THE MASTERS.

(By F. S. C. B., in the October Edinburgh, Scotland, Socialist.)

According to textbooks on Physiology, the red corpuscle is a tiny disc 1-3200 of an inch in diameter and 1-12000 of an inch thick. Millions float in the blood of a man, and when he is in health they whirl through the arteries, carrying oxygen to all the tissues. By wear and tear, of course, they perish in thousands, especially when their fount of life—the air in the lungs—is poisoned as is the air of our great cities.

At the blast of the whistle the worker marches off in the morning to his toil. He takes his tools and his materials and fashions with them the articles he was set to fashion while under the continuous exertion the tiny divers work and work and fade and perish in armies. They have been recreated and augmented by the life processes during the period of sleep, but now what was living blood and tissue has crumbled into useless waste matter. And the vitality of the brave red discs has been given up to that which the worker wrought upon. His life is invested in his product, which, when complete, he hands over to the Master. But these little slaves did not die in reality. They only changed their form. The Master's house was built by them and his servants are fed by them. They build and man his yacht, and they

carry his sons to college and teach them when they are there. The well-grown sons and daughters of the Master gather round him at festive seasons. The battered ones see before them on their Master's board the flesh of animals variously prepared. They verily believe it is the flesh of oxen and sheep that gratifies them in the tasting, and the juice of the grape that makes them laugh exuberantly when the lights are lit and weep affectionately ere midnight on the pater's shoulder.

How thin a disguise can be sufficient when the eyes have bent! Sure it was nothing but the flesh of the worker which he handed over to the Master that they ate, and his blood that they drank and laughed and wept over. Their well-famed saga-men sing their fine passions to them and dwell upon its overfed subtleties.

"Maud has a garden of roses, And lilies fair on the lawn." But that could only be if Maud's father was a Master—if many workers gave up to him millions of the unconscious energy-bearers of his blood.

The fatuous passion of Richard Feverel was one manifestation of the surplus life, called surplus value, stolen out of the body of the Worker by a Master.

How the wise men spring up when the Master calls upon them!

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

False Notions of Things Lead to the Enslavement of the Worker.

The physical enslavement of the working class is primarily due to their mental enslavement to error. In all times the ruling class have controlled the agencies for the mental training of the proletariat, and the training given has ever had but one object in view—to render them servicable and submissive to the exploiters.

The oppressors have been greatly aided in their schemes to keep men in ignorance of cause by a peculiarity of the human mind. This peculiarity is that the mind evolves false notions of things as presented to it by the senses. To the eye the earth appears flat and the sun in motion, and not until the knowledge that the earth is round was forthcoming, could a Columbus set out on the voyage he did, without fear that coming to the "end" he would plunge off. Knowledge that the earth is round is now widespread, and navigators no longer confine their sailing to coasting along the shores of a continent.

The workman is to-day victim to a false notion of certain things that his senses present to his understanding. In getting his wages from an employer his mind does not stop to inquire as to the cause of the act, but concludes it is in the nature of a benefit. From this false notion he reaches the further conclusion that the interests of his "benefactor" are identical with his own, and it seems to him a veritable demonstration of his theory when he finds himself without wages when the business of the boss is bad.

The exploiting class strive to foster this error in the minds of the workers. Their press, their pulpits and their "labor leaders" being the vehicles for the perpetuation of the false impression. But, as the scientists of the past made it possible for a Columbus to venture out on the wide ocean, so, too, the scientific knowledge of the source of wealth, will free the worker from the error of old opinions and all that hangs thereby. This knowledge has been brought forth for us by the renowned Karl Marx in his great work "Capital."

It is upon this profound work of Marx that the science of Socialism, which is to say the knowledge of how to free ourselves from economic bondage, is founded. Marx's "Capital" is the great Source Book, the scientific and technical exposition of economics, and is therefore not readily understood by every one. But so much of it as is necessary to guide the workman afloat is set forth in the literature of Socialism based upon the work of Marx. There is perhaps no more concise and clear embodiment of the things a workman should know, than is set forth in the pamphlet entitled: "What Means This Strike?" A strike of textile workers in New Bedford, Mass., is used as an object lesson to show the nature of capitalist society. Dull, indeed, must be the workman, who after reading the pamphlet, does not realize WHERE his wages come from, that is, from the product of his own labor.

The greatest hindrance to the movement for the emancipation of Labor is the workman's lack of knowledge of the causes of his slavery; and upon us of the Socialist Labor Party, who do know the causes, devolves the sacred duty of enlightening our fellow workmen. That is a great truism which says Knowledge is Power, and to it might be added that from knowledge come works.

Comrade, let us join in the work before us and press on.

"Thus it has been," they say, "and thus it must be."

"It is good that thousands work and slay themselves too early by surplus work."

"How else should we be able to develop our subtle tastes?"

"How else could we have got our semitone passions?"

But they may go their ways and sing their greasy dreary songs. They are deaf and half-blind. They have not heard the whisper that has gone round among the Workers. A hammer or a spade will have been thrust into the hands of the dreary wise men before the last wise words have fallen from their lips.

The wise politicians will still be munching the unemployed question when the settlement of it will come upon them suddenly. They will have to work. For the Workers will have the methods of settlement, strangely lacking in subtlety and statesmanship.

Capitalism is Cannibalism, indirect and disguised as it may be.

On the flesh and blood and life that the Worker gives to him in the shape of a commodity the Master and his class live. That they may not work at all, the work of the Worker is trebled and quadrupled. That they may let their sons be taught in the schools till they are over twenty the son of the Worker

LONDON LETTER

THE BELFAST CAMPAIGN AND L. R. C. MUDDLE.

London, Oct. 15.—You may have seen from the British bogus papers of the fix that the Labor Representative Committee are in over the Belfast election. You know that the L. R. C. glories in the fact that it has no program. Its candidates are pledged to run as "Labor" candidates—without the name of any political party—to support labor legislation (i. e., legislation to replace the pure and simple unions in a financially and legally stable position) and to act together in parliament (on "labor" questions) as a distinct labor group. Further they are not allowed to appear on the platform of any candidate without the L. R. C.'s permission. Apart from that they may run on any program they like and their programs are a beautifully diverse collection—being arranged in each case to suit the local opinions and circumstances of the particular parliamentary constituency.

This last contest was the first occasion on which the L. R. C. had interfered in Irish politics. The place was Belfast—a big shipbuilding port and the largest town in Ulster.

Ireland as you know is mainly an agricultural country and backward even in agriculture. Apart from a few seaport towns such as Dublin, Waterford, Wexford and Cork, the south is very little capitalized. In the north alone, that is in Ulster, most of the capital of the country is situated. Even there it is behind Great Britain, being hampered up to a hundred years ago by protective barriers favoring British capitalism. The people in Ulster towns are in the main the descendants of English immigrants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

As a result of the suppression of the rebellions of the native Irish under their chieftains, Shan O'Neil and Owen Roe, the country was depopulated of the natives, at first partially, latterly under Cromwell almost entirely. The land was given out to English settlers—part of it to the London Trade Guilds. In addition a considerable number of Scotch Presbyterians came over in the seventeenth century to escape the Duke of Landerdale's pressing invitation to glorify God in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh at the end of a hempen noose. The result was that as the incomers were Protestants and the natives, Catholics, the question of religion came to be regarded as the ground of quarrel. Indeed, it is the only point of difference that remains, and upon it is concentrated the whole legacy of hatred and bitterness arising from the usurpation—the hatred of the dispossessed Catholic Celts driven to starve on the barren wastes that the incomers wouldn't have, towards those who had robbed them of their homes—and the hatred of the English and Scotch immigrants hemmed in on all sides by Irishmen, living in daily terror of massacre and a general up-

rising. Consequently, while the Catholics and Protestants of the south manage on the whole to endure each other—with a few odd outbursts—in Ulster religious animosity is very high. The bulk of the blame is with the Protestants. They refuse to let the matter drop. They are organized in what are called Orange Lodges—secret societies composed of a collection of fanatical ruffianly blackguards—"to hell with the Pope" demonstrators—who every now and then raise riots which frequently end fatally.

Belfast is the stronghold of Orangism and the pure and simple unions are divided into Orange and Green divisions, the Orange being by far the stronger.

This Walker, whom the L. R. C. chose as their candidate whether affiliated to the Orangemen or not, had to comply with their prejudices to the extent of calling himself a unionist (in the political sense), that is to say, as opposed, (as all Orangemen are) to Home Rule. Now the great bulk of what are called progressive politicians take Home Rule as an axiom. Consequently there has been a big racket over this Belfast business. "Petting Pete" has remembered his suppressed Irish nationality at last and has come forth with a flourish of his shillelagh and demanded an explanation. He has got it. He was told that the L. R. C. had no program; that they have an open mind on Home Rule; that Walker said he was a unionist as expressing his opinion on a certain political question and not to denote membership of the Unionist party. You see he called himself a unionist, with a small letter. If he had called himself a Unionist, that would have meant that he was a member of the Unionist party; it would have involved a breach of the L. R. C. rule to which I have referred and then they would have dropped him. You see the delicate distinction, of course. This affair will do the L. R. C. a lot of harm in all the towns where there is a large Irish population.

The Irish nationalists of late have shown a strong tendency to support the L. R. C., not only out of love for labor or for fakirs, but for temporary considerations of political expediency. A strong section of the Liberal party led by Rosebery is sick of Home Rule and wants to drop it. They see no prospect of getting the bill through unless they abolish the House of Lords and they'd rather be out of power altogether than do that. The Irish on their part are combating this tendency by supporting "Labor" men against Liberals with the view of putting the fear of death upon the latter. Hitherto the Labor men have always been dead sound on the Home Rule question, whatever their other failings have been. They've had the sense to see the necessity (to them) of the Irish vote. This will turn the Nationalists against them, besides dividing their own ranks.

WATCHER.

MACHINERY VS. FARMHANDS

SCOTCH FIRM PROVES IT MORE PROFITABLE—EXIT FIVE FARM HANDS FOR ONE MACHINE.

(From the Edinburgh, Scotland, Socialist.)

The motor is slowly but surely taking an important place in the sphere of agriculture as in other industries. One of the most successful types is the Ivel, the latest of which we illustrate.

This tractor has a two-cylinder petrol engine of about 14 brake horse power; it runs on three wheels, two driving and one steering; the total weight with the tank full of water is 39 cwt, and the cost about £300. It is claimed that by its agency the cost of ploughing is but half that of either horse or steam traction engines.

In addition to ploughing the Ivel motor can do other agricultural work, such as cultivating, grasscutting, reaping and binding much cheaper than if horses are employed. The ordinary standard farm implements can all be used with the Ivel motor.

When the Ivel is not working in the field it can be used for drawing a threshing machine, driving chaff-cutter mill, etc.; or if the farmer wishes to light his houses by electricity it will also drive a dynamo.

In a letter from Haddington the Marquis of Tweeddale says: "The Ivel agricultural motor has proved a complete success. It hauled the harvester up hill and down in a manner that elicited the

must begin to work at thirteen. That their daughters may be daintily fed and clothed the daughter of the Worker leaves her home for the workshop and the factory. That their daughters may be chaste and virtuous and valuable the daughters of the Workers walk the streets.

But a whisper has gone round among the Workers.

admiration of all who saw it at work. I did not plough much with it because our double furrow plough was old and useless, and by the time Hornsby's plough arrived the motor was put to an unexpected use. Owing to the drought the sawmill for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant came to a standstill, there being only just sufficient water to keep the supply of electricity for the house. The motor was attached to the sawmill, and, to the delight of the sawmillers, drove it better than the water. Then the supply of water gave way still further till there was none for the dynamo. Again the motor came to our rescue so that for the last two months we have been entirely depending on the Ivel motor for our power. You may imagine what our plight would have been if we had not the motor to fall back upon when the water supply failed. I have only to congratulate myself on possessing so useful a machine, and you for having invented it."

Messrs Refell Brothers, Staines have made the following report on their experiments in ploughing on an average 2½ (two and a quarter) acres a day: Horses—2 hours for ploughing 2½ acres at 2s 6d, £1 2s 6d; 3 men at 3s 5d; 3 lads at 1s 3d; total, £1 11s 6d. Steam—Ploughing 2½ acres at 12s £1 7s; cost of coal and carting coal and water, 11s 3d; total, £1 18s 3d. Motor—Plough 2½ acres, 1 driver at 4s 6d; 1 ploughman at 2s 6d; Lubricant Oil, 1s; Petrol, 10s; total 18s.—(From the "Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.")

[An eloquent report this is indeed. The capitalist firm of Refell Brothers recognize, as all capitalists do, that labor under capitalism is a commodity governed

History of a Proletarian

...Family...
Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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THE

PREAMBLE OF THE

Industrial Workers of the World

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

IN PAMPHLET FORM

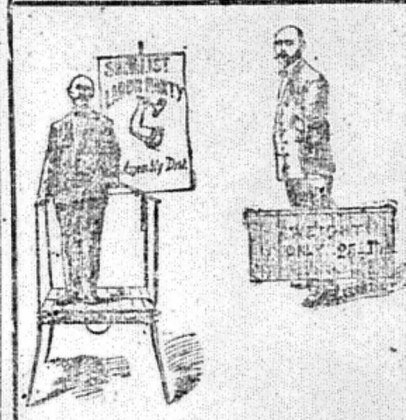
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by laws that govern all other merchandise, consequently, when making up their accounts they class their laborers, drivers and ploughmen along with lubricant oil and petrol. And why shouldn't they? To them there is no difference whatever between a can of petrol and one ploughman except the difference in price, and the other important difference that labor creates their profits. The point to be noticed is that the Ivel motor at once throws out 4 laborers and 9 horses. It will be said that these 4 laborers will get a job at making motors, but only the marines would believe that. The fact is these 4 laborers will drift townwards in search of work, there to compete with the town worker, increase the supply of labor in the labor market and bring down wages. Thus every new machine under capitalism throws men out of work and becomes a curse to the working class. That is no fault of the machine, but is because the machines are the private property of capitalists who simply use the machines to exploit labor, make profits, and get rich quick. The S. L. P. would not abolish the machines. The S. L. P. would abolish the Capitalist Class and make the machinery the property of the working class to whom it rightly belongs. Then machinery would be used to satisfy human wants, to reduce the hours of labor and leave time for leisure and pleasure for all, and thus it would become a blessing to mankind. The Socialist Republic would then be here.]

Farm Hand.

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THE COMING LABOR UNION

[By Eugene V. Debs in Denver "Miners" Magazine, October 26.]

The opponents of the Industrial Workers, numerous, varied and powerful though they be, will find themselves baffled in every attempt they make to steep the tide of new industrial organization.

These opponents, strange as it may seem, embrace, besides the capitalist class and their "labor lieutenants," Socialists who profess to favor industrial unionism and trades unionists who profess to be class-conscious workingmen. An anomalous situation, indeed!

The only national labor union that recognizes the class struggle, the Industrial Workers of the World, is opposed, and the American Federation of Labor, whose leaders deny the class struggle, is supported by men who call themselves Socialists and class conscious workingmen.

But in spite of all this the Industrial Workers is the coming labor union in the United States and all the powers of capitalism and all the resources of its emissaries cannot prevent it.

The conditions are mature for it and the working class will embrace it and stand by it as they learn to comprehend its meaning and grasp its mission.

Three years ago when the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, in national convention assembled, in Denver, struck the new trail of class-consciousness and declared in favor of independent political action along working class lines, the very thing Socialists had been clamoring for, the press of the Socialist party, almost solidly, instead of cheering the new departure and encouraging and supporting the movement, treated the matter coldly, or damned it with faint praise.

These papers felt themselves committed to the American Federation of Labor and feared to offend the anti-Socialist organization.

Upon no other ground is such opposition to Socialist action by Socialist papers conceivable.

When the Industrial Workers of the World was recently organized at Chicago the same Socialist papers fought the movement openly, or, what revealed the same antagonistic attitude, remained silent.

These Socialist papers, smiling patronizingly upon the American Federation of Labor which repudiates and despises them, and frowning scornfully upon the Industrial Workers of the World, a truly class-conscious organization, have committed a grave mistake and appearances indicate they are beginning to realize it. The open opposition has died out and silence has taken its place. They have evidently heard from the rank and file. In any event it may be well for them to know that De Leon's "Weekly People" is getting a harvest of new subscribers, including many members of our party, because of his espousal of the Industrial Workers.

That Socialists can still find it consistent to remain in the American Federation of Labor in the light of its fixed pro-capitalist policy is, I confess, incomprehensible to me.

Why do they not apply their peculiar logic to the political situation? The Republican and Democratic parties both consist mainly of workingmen. Why not turn them into the working class parties? The workingmen have a majority in both—why organize a Socialist party?

The workingman, who reasons in that way and attends Republican or Democratic conventions as a delegate is by Socialists set down as ignorant or selfish, and yet that is precisely the attitude of certain Socialists with reference to the old anti-labor federation and the new working class union.

The American Federation of Labor, which is simply an attempt to harmonize pure and simple trade unions that were built up on tools long since discarded and on principles long out of date, is the enemy of working class solidarity. It is in control of the capitalist class. The Civic Federation and its personnel is sufficient proof of this fact.

It leans at the class struggle.

Professing to oppose independent political action by the working class and even forbidding the discussion of political questions, it conspires with the political hucksters of capitalist parties in consideration of beggarly "hand-outs" for its henchmen.

This aggregation of one time labor organizations have veered about and are now thoroughly reactionary, and every inch of genuine working class progress from this time forward will have to be made in spite of them.

Would but Socialists remain away from the national convention of this alleged federation the jurisdictional lightnings would then have full play and soon strike and sever the flimsy bonds that hold the old antiquated unions to-

gether. The few Socialists serve the federation leaders in the valuable role of lightning rods to attract and divert the bolts of disintegration.

These Socialist comrades are on a cold trail. Their misguided zeal is worthy of a better cause. There was a time when their efforts bore fruit, but that day is passed. They might as well spend their time, as Thomas Paine put it, "administering medicine to a corpse." The role they are now in at the federation convention is almost pathetic. Even the applause in the gallery is dying out. They are sadly out of place. They are in truth laughing stock—the footballs of two by four fakirs that serve the capitalist class for their stereotyped dispatch reporting the annual kicking out of Socialism by the American Federation of Labor.

When the moon turns into, green cheese will these Socialists succeed in converting the American Federation of Labor, honey-combed with capitalistic influences, into a revolutionary working class organization.

But in the meantime they are extremely valuable to the federation leaders, who would undoubtedly seriously regret to be deprived of their services.

The opposition to the Industrial Workers inspired by personal hatred for Daniel De Leon and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is puerile, to say the least. With all that has been said about the latter it has never been charged with being a capitalist annex and as for De Leon personally he is not an issue to be considered when choosing between a bona-fide labor union organized for the benefit of the working class and a bogus labor organization defended by every capitalist paper and supported by every capitalist politician in the land.

De Leon is sound on the question of trade unionism and to that extent, whether I like him or not personally, I am with him.

My personal likes or dislikes are secondary to my allegiance to the working class.

The choice is between the A. F. of L. and capitalism on one side and the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialism on the other.

The A. F. of L. is for the wages system; the Industrial Workers of the World for its abolition.

How can a Socialist hesitate in his choice an instant?

The A. F. of L. keeps the working class divided into trades which have ceased to exist; the Industrial Workers unites them into one compact militant body.

Which of these truly expresses the present industrial situation and which actually stands for working class solidarity?

As a member of both the Industrial Workers and the Socialist party I want to see one class-conscious labor union on the industrial field and one class-conscious labor party on the political field, each the counterpart of the other, and both working together in harmonious co-operation to overthrow the capitalist system and emancipate the workers from wage slavery.

The Industrial Workers has made a sound beginning and at its next convention the work will be rounded out and the organization fairly started on its mission of proletarian emancipation.

The time has come to strike out boldly and cut loose from all associations that are not with and for the revolutionary program of the working class. ANY PROFESSED LABOR ORGANIZATION THAT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE CLASS STRUGGLE AND STAND SQUARELY ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF IT FORFEITS ALL CLAIM TO THE RESPECT OF INTELLIGENT WORKINGMEN; AND TO REMAIN WITH IT IS NOT TO HELP THE UNION GET RIGHT, BUT TO RISK PERSONAL CONTAMINATION.

The way to serve the working class through the A. F. of L. is to get out of it and leave the capitalist class and their henchmen in undisputed control.

The paramount question is the labor movement and working class victory. All other things—parties and unions included—are secondary.

Therefore, organization, economic and political, along class lines. Any organization that attempts to obscure these lines damns itself.

The Industrial Workers is right. It has come at the right time and it will fight its way to the front! It is asking no favors of capitalism and granting none; it is pandering to no organization and no man or set of men to curry favors; it stands squarely on the class struggle, defiantly challenging the capitalist class, relying only upon the awakening working class to rally to its standard and carry it to victory.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

BEATEN TO A STANDSTILL.

Principles and Condensed Argument Upon Which the Volkszeitung Corporation's Attempt to Deprive the Socialist Labor Party of Its Name Was Knocked Out.

"The issue presented by the former Social Democratic party after it assumed the name of 'Socialist' is an anomalous one.

"The statute is clear that no 'independent body' can take the name of a 'political party'.

"But this is not the issue involved.

"Here we have a political body that polled the necessary 10,000 votes and became a 'political party' under a name that the highest court of the State has just ordered that party to drop on the ground that it was a fraudulent name. Thereupon that body now attempts to utilize its status as a 'political party' by assuming a name—Socialist—that is part, the first part, of the name of a present independent party in existence long before it—the Socialist Labor Party.

"A 'political party' can prevent an 'independent body' from assuming its name. If the former Social Democratic party is sustained in the contention that it is a 'political party,' despite the Court of Appeals having decided that its vote was obtained by a fraudulent name; if it is allowed to assume the name 'Socialist' party' on the strength of its having become a 'political party' under another name, AND IF IT IS SUSTAINED IN THE ATTEMPT TO DEPRIVE THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF ITS NAME by virtue of the right of a 'political party' to keep 'independent bodies' from taking its or any part of its name, then the status which the said Social Democratic party would have acquired under an illegitimate name would enable it to accomplish, by crooked methods, what it could not otherwise have done by straight methods. The former Social Democratic party could never have acquired the status of a 'political party' under the name 'Socialist' party.' It could not have acquired that status because it had to state as an 'independent body,' and as such it would have been barred from assuming the name of 'Socialist' by reason of there being in continuous existence, since 1890, a party of the name 'Socialist Labor Party.' The priority of continuous existence of the Socialist Labor Party, then and down to last year a 'political party,' would have prevented the former Social Democratic party from assuming at that time the name 'Socialist.' It would have had to acquire the status of a political party under some other name. Can it be supposed that the statute contemplates giving a political body the right to drop its old name and assume a new one to the injury of another political body in existence and long in existence? Can it be supposed that the statute contemplates such a performance even in the case when, as in this instance, a right-giving status would have been acquired under a name pronounced fraudulent by the Court of Appeals? Such a construction of the statute is ribald.

"The impropriety of conceding to the former Social Democratic party the status of a 'political party' so as to assume the name of 'Socialist' and thereby and by virtue of its illegitimately acquired status as a 'political party,' TO BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE NAME OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY would be all the more crass seeing, first, that the Socialist Labor Party can at the very worst, only technically be said to be an 'independent body'; it is not a sporadic party; it was in existence before the said Social Democratic party sprang up; it was in existence before the present statute was enacted; and, since the statute, it has been regularly on the ballot every year, without a single exception, in state, municipal and national elections; and, secondly, seeing that the reason upon which the Court of Appeals suggested to the said party that it assume the name of 'Socialist' was the false impression that there was no political body of long standing named the Socialist Labor Party, and the further false impression conveyed to the Court by the said Social Democratic party that its name was 'Socialist' party' elsewhere throughout the land. This is false; in Minnesota its name is Public Ownership party and in Wisconsin it is Social Democratic party.

"Finally, the course adopted by the said Social Democratic party—first, to acquire political status under a fraudulent name; thereupon to seek to turn the status so acquired as a reason to assume part of the name of another party; and then to predicate upon this last usurpation a ground upon which to deprive the party, whose name it then tried to take, from using its own name—such a course is too slimly tortuous to be countenanced. It deserves condemnation only."

"The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around."

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around."

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF BUFFALO.

Fellow Workingmen:—There is no time for courtesies. We will leave all the hand shaking and compliments to the gentlemen of the Republican and Democratic parties. Those things are part of their business.

As a member of the working class and a candidate of the working class party, I bring to your notice some facts in the belief that you will, being practical men, carry your investigations further into social and political condition, and that this study will result in political action in the interest of the working class. These same facts have been presented to you before by the Socialist Labor Party, and while victory has not yet perched upon our banner, the trump cards are in our hands to be played in due time.

The heaven is working in the minds of millions of working men. Reduced wages and increased price of living are telling their tale. Day after day jobs are getting scarcer, and when one is obtained the labor is increasing. The chances of steady employment are at a low ebb. Lay off are the order of the day. While, on the one hand, the wealth of the nation is increasing a thousandfold by means of improved machinery and methods, enabling the owners, the capitalists, to rise from mere millionaires into the control of billions, yet, on the other hand, the producers of that wealth are being rapidly depressed into a hell of poverty and misery that makes the luxury of their masters stand out before them as a bitter mockery. This land, once our fathers' and believed by them to be the heritage of us their children, with all its natural wealth of mine and forest, field and quarry, has been expropriated by a few who, more powerful than the feudal baron of old, hold the toiling millions of the nation in a slavery which makes the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" a ghastly farce. Worse still than this, those things solely the fruit of our toil and inventive genius: the factories, machinery, railways, all the means of producing and distributing wealth, have been plundered from us, the working class, and to-day lie concentrated into giant pools or trusts, and that we may keep the breath in our carcasses, we must go to these bread lords humbly begging for a chance to work. The rearing of stately mansions for the masters on the one hand and the herding of the workers into filthy tenement dens on the other; the throwing into unemployment of skilled workers through the introduction of highly improved machinery, and the increased slavery of our women and children, while we, the fathers, husbands, and brothers, starve in idleness, these evils and hosts of others that are eating the heart out of the working class, are the atoms of yeast that are fermenting in the minds of the millions of toilers of the land, forming a tidal wave of discontent which must sooner or later sweep the little coterie of plutocrats known as the capitalist class from the backs of the useful producers, the working class. The hopes and aims of the Socialist Labor Party are built upon the material interests and the manhood of American workingmen.

Let the old political parties play out the farce. Their assurance is not as genuine as they would have you believe. When the Republican party promises a continuance of prosperity, clean government and economical administration to the tax payers, and denounces the Democratic party as thoroughly corrupt; and when the Democratic party promises to give what the Republican party has failed to give, and, in its turn, calls the Republican party equally as rotten, the gentlemen of both parties fully appreciate the sneer of unbelief upon the faces of the working class. They realize that "you can't fool all the people all the time."

Let the issues be what they have a mind to make them, yet just before election day we are appealed to by the Republican and Democratic parties as tax payers. Their argument runs something like this: We will give you cheaper government, that means lower taxes; we will abolish graft—more lower taxes; we will give you municipal control of public utilities—still lower taxes. And the workers, forgetting that they are propertyless, and stand naked before the capitalist with nothing of their own but their labor power, have fought the political battles of their masters, and by that vote perpetuated this system which holds themselves, their women and children, in the bondage of wage slavery.

Lower taxes will not reduce house rent. Rent is regulated by the number of houses to be had and the number of people wanting them. Lower taxes simply increases the income of the landlord. Lower taxes on factories and machinery will not increase wages or reduce the cost of the output any more than cheaper gasoline for the employer's auto-car can result in benefit to the wage workers.

They will only increase the profits of the boss.

Wages are not determined by taxes. The number of starving wage slaves competing for jobs in the open labor market regulate the cost of labor—wages. The fewer jobs to be had and the more men wanting them (and labor saving machinery has to-day glutted the whole labor market) brings wages down to the point where the workers are glad to work for three scant meals a day and an extra undershirt.

Taxes are a capitalist issue. Taxes are the price the ruling class must pay for the right and power to govern and plunder the producers.

Fight your own battles, workingmen, in your own political party.

There are two classes in society: the capitalist class who own the land and the tools for producing wealth, and the wage working class who own nothing and produce all. In the industrial hive they line up—the drones and the workers; the plunderers and the plundered; the consumers and the consumed.

Political parties reflect the material interests of these two classes. The Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties claim to represent the material interests of all the people. Impossible! No man can serve two masters. Capital's interests must be opposed to Labor's. The employer lives upon profits. The worker lives upon wages. Labor produces only so much wealth. The more the capitalist gets of it in profits the less labor retains in wages. There is the conflict between the workers and the shirkers which must go on until either the capitalists have vanquished the workers and degraded us to the point where we will no longer have the manhood to rebel, or until the hosts of labor, realizing their material interests have taken in hand their giant powers on political and industrial field and overthrown the parasitic capitalist class and proclaimed the co-operative commonwealth where every man who is able to work will have the right to work or starve.

This, workingmen, is the issue of the party of our class in this municipal and in every other election, whether State or national. We have no reform save to spread upon the bleeding ulcers of capitalist society. No good thing can come to us, the working class, until we have seized the complete powers of government to back up and enforce the material interests of ourselves, our women and children. The rampant graft and corruption of the Republican and Democratic representatives of the capitalist class in every office from the highest to the lowest has proven their moral incapacity to govern. The fact that, while we, the workers, have solved the problem of supplying all the wants of society, the ruling capitalist class have not and cannot solve the problem of feeding and clothing the producers, stands out conspicuously. In the midst of plenty thousands starve. As regularly as the tides, great industrial panics occur with appalling results to the working class. These facts prove the capitalist class totally unfit to manage the industries which we alone operate.

John Rockefeller tells us (and he ought to know, his class is bringing it to pass) that in 1907 or 1908, an industrial depression will be upon us, such as the world has never known, then, says he, the government should provide work upon the public roads for the millions of toilers thrown out of employment. Will the capitalist government do this for us workingmen? Yes, we shall be on the public roads as in the past, as tramps and paupers. Because we have worked too hard—produced too much—therefore we must starve. Have you voted for this workingmen? Then realize your suicide—your treason to your class, and line up on election day under the Arm and Hammer in the Socialist Labor Party.

VOTE AS YOU STRIKE—FOR LABOR! Back up your might on the industrial field by your ballot, by placing the State powers, the courts and their injunctions, the police and their clubs, the militia and their rifles, in the hands of your own class instead of in the hands of your enemy, to be used against you.

Yet this is not enough. Back up your ballot with your strike. The ballot in our hands is a toy which the masters allow us to use so long as we use it for them. A solid union of the working class upon the industrial field is necessary before unity is effective or can be accomplished on the political field. Where a man stands on election day so will he stand every other day in the year and vice versa. Union men to-day go on strike against their slavery and when election day comes surrender all their power to the enemy. That they do this proves that they are not organized in a working class union. The American Federation of Labor is controlled by the capitalist class in Belmont's Civic Fed-

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— THE —
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eration. Witness the terrible defeats of labor during the last few years: the Fall River Textile Workers, the Packers, the Teamsters, the Interborough strikers. Organized in craft unions, they strike, and all other craft unions in the same industry remain at work, breaking the strike. When the packers of Chicago went on strike, did the engineers, the porters, the ice and refrigerator men aid the packers in tying up the packing industry? No, they were not in that union. These other crafts broke the packers' strike. The employers did not. LABOR ALWAYS DEFEATS LABOR. The enemy hasn't the power. This is the trade scabbard of the American Federation of Labor which leads the workers into the shambles of the capitalist class every day in the year.

No indictment of the Belmont-Gompers capitalist Federation of Labor is complete without mentioning in the same breath its political shadow—the Social Democratic party, alias "Socialist" party. While claiming to represent the solidarity of labor on the political field, it aids and abets the Belmonts in dividing the workers on the industrial field. This they do for political support. Guilty of rank treason to the working class in supporting the A. F. of L. in its betrayal of labor, it has, as a party, been guilty of treason time and again to its treasonable counterpart. One instance will suffice:

During the tailors' strike of Buffalo in 1902, Louis Slotkin, member of the tailor's union and a leader of the Social Democratic party, was doing work for a firm which was being picketed by the union. During the strike a fire broke out in Slotkin's establishment and goods belonging to E. P. Burke, the employer struck against, were destroyed. The tailors' union expelled Slotkin, but the Social Democratic party did not even censure the scabbard.

This is only one of many instances which prove the S. D. P. or "Socialist" party an enemy of the working class.

The Socialist Labor Party is the political organization of labor and in its turn but the reflex of the industrial organization which seeks to organize the working class in a solid phalanx against the master class.

Workingmen, it is up to you to realize that the gentlemen for whom you are importuned to vote by the prostituted public press will not and can not represent your interests. They are the creatures of the capitalist class and therefore, no matter what their pretensions may be, can always be depended upon to carry out faithfully and honestly the will and dictates of the capitalist class—your enemy. Therefore, I, a member of the working class and a candidate of its party, call upon you to support in every means within your power the economic organization of labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the political party which for fifteen years has battled unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for our class—the Socialist Labor Party.

Thos. H. Jackson.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

We are able to report better work for the week ending Saturday, October 28. A total of 257 subs for the Weekly People, and forty-three for the Daily People, a grand total of 300, were received.

Of these 300 subs, 130 were sent in by eleven men as follows:

R. Kortum, St. Louis, Mo., thirteen—two daily; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Texas, five; F. G. Horner, San Francisco, Cal., eight; T. F. Dugan, Globe, Ariz.,

three—two daily; J. R. Robinson, Houston, Tex., seventeen; J. A. Leach, Douglas, Ariz., thirty-three; L. Ginther, Colorado Springs, Colo., five; B. H. Williams, Portland, Ore., nineteen; Bert Surges, Vancouver B. C., eleven—one daily; Fred. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn., five; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., six.

While, perhaps, everyone cannot do as well as these men have done, yet everyone can do something, and it is concerted steady effort that counts.

The Daily People should have a wider circulation, all over the country. We are improving it right along; and comrades who would be abreast of events as they take place should read the Daily edition. You can get it three months for one dollar.

We have a couple of complaints to make. Sections have been asked to report names and addresses of agents for the Weekly People. A half dozen have done so. We wish to have the list accurate and trust those who have not done so will respond with agents' names the coming week.

The next complaint is an old timer. Some comrades persist in mixing up all kinds of business on one sheet of paper. If you have business with the various departments here it is all right to send the money in one money order, but put the different business items on separate sheets of paper.

We are sending to Sections copies of Weekly People mailing list. Look after the expiring subs and send in new ones.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

As the campaign draws to a close orders for purely election time literature, fall off. During the week ending October 28, Section New York County took 10,000 leaflets and Section Richmond County, 2,000. The Cleveland Labor News Company ordered 2,000 of the Debs-De Leon leaflet. Paul Vetter, of Youngstown, Ohio, took one dollar's worth of leaflets.

Pamphlet orders were as follows: Passaic County, N. J., fifty "Burning Question" in Jewish; B. H. Williams, General Organizer, \$8.50 worth of assorted pamphlets; Section Tacoma, Wash., 100 pamphlets, and Section Newport News, Va., 100 of the Buzz Saw series. Section Boston took ten "Value, Price and Profit"; R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., sent for pamphlets to the value of \$1.25.

Cloth-bound books: H. A. Santee, seven of the Sue stories; J. S. Weinberg, one "Capital"; W. Bonstein, "Woman," by Bebel; F. A. Uhl, one "Wage, Labor and Capital," and two "Ideal City."

Don't overlook the importance of the Sue books as a means toward self-education on the history of the race they are invaluable. Four of the Sue series are in print, others are in manuscript and it depends on you how soon they can be gotten out.

The "Paris Commune, 1871," by Lissagary, is a cloth-bound book of 500 pages, which we sell for fifty cents. It is well worth reading.

De Leon's address on the "Preamble of the Industrial Workers" is ready in pamphlet form. It is a book of fifty pages for five cents a copy. In this address De Leon has expounded most clearly and logically the principles of Industrial Unionism. This book should be widely circulated.

We have left a very important item to the last. Statements of accounts due have been sent out to organizations in arrears, and we ask that immediate action be taken upon them.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

A MAN OF DEEDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed please find money order for \$16.50 to pay for thirty-three yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People as per list herewith.
J. A. Leach.
Douglas, Ariz., October 21.

OHIO INVADED BY PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We had, as any one would think at first look, a curious happening in Youngstown. Two of our Pennsylvania comrades came here on Wednesday from Braddock, Pa., and at once laid siege to the Youngstown pure and simple and all other fake kinds of craft and graft organizations with the result that on Sunday, the 22nd, we organized a local of the I. W. W. with 27 names on our charter; bad weather on two evenings spoiled our plans but we concluded to keep Markley here for another week and use him at the meetings of the pure and simple tin workers; and we expect to get at and organize the Cabinet Steel plant. The S. P. here have given us a clear field so far, and I think it is wise on their part, as we are holding forth every evening weather permitting. We will brook no infringement on our rights and I think Markley's style removes all doubt as to what is in store for intruders. We will get a hearing at the Timmers' Union on Thursday evening and are laying plans for the Cabinet Steel workers with hopes of landing them in the I. W. W. Newcastle and Sharon, Pa., will be organized in the I. W. W. in the near future.
L. C. Covert.
Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 23.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN MEXICO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The El Paso (Texas) Times publishes the following:

"FIREMEN'S STRIKE ENDS.

"Monterey Branch Employees Return to Work.

"Accept the Alternative Rather Than Leave the State—Nearly All of the Men Are Reinstated Under Old Conditions.

"After being granted three days in which to return to work or leave the State, the Mexican Central firemen at Monterey accepted the former alternative and return to work under the old conditions.

"All trains are now running on schedule time on the Monterey branch and no further trouble is looked for. The cause of the strike was for an increase in wages, and for the reason, it is said, that the firemen did not approve of the kind of coal that was being used on the division.

"All but a few of the former firemen have resumed their old places and it is understood that the road will take them all back.

"No effect of the strike was felt on the main line or other branches of the system and trains of all classes have been moving on schedule time."

which causes me to make the following observations:

Internal Mexico to a great extent is feudalistic, but the clipping from the El Paso (Texas) Times, of recent date indicates that evolutionary forces are at work in the land of Manana, and that Peabody and Colorado have a formidable rival in Governor Reyes. His method of deporting striking Mexican Central firemen is strictly up-to-date, and in line with the ideas of A. F. of L. "unionism" and the Citizens Alliance of Colorado and elsewhere.

The firemen on the Tampico Branch, and elsewhere on the system, of the Mexican Central Railway, are Mexicans, but were inspired by the American invasion with a longing for better conditions, hence the strike. Governor Reyes, true to the instincts of the ruling class, knowing what he was there for, suppressed the strike in the interest of American and English bond-holders.

But Governor Reyes has failed to suppress the aspirations of the Mexican working class, and when that class begins to clear away the rubbish of its economic and religious superstitions there will be a shivering time for the capitalist class in Mexico.

The Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua are to be virtually controlled by American mining and railroad capitalists, and where the capitalist goes made in goes a labor question which would be settled until labor has the word of its toil.
Fraternally,
A. S. Dowler.
Finlay, Texas, October 19.

THAT'S THE WAY!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have heard so much second hand testimony regarding that hoary-headed old sinner, Comrade De Leon, that I have decided to let him bear witness for himself. I know of no better way of judging a man. Enclosed please find money order for 50 cents to cover my subscription to the Weekly People for one year.
I am a member of the Socialist party, Local New Orleans, and next Friday night we debate Local Omaha's resolution to endorse the I. W. W. Think our Local will second the motion to submit to referendum by a large majority.
No; the Berger crew doesn't own the Socialist party yet.
Covington Hall.
New Orleans, La., Oct. 21.

I. W. W. CAPMAKER ASSAULTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While going from work I passed Woodward avenue. I noticed a fight. After looking closer I saw L. Goldberg, a capmaker and member of the I. W. W., surrounded by about forty or fifty other capmakers, shopmates, by the way, all trying their best to get a punch at him and succeeded in giving him a bad beating. He was walking home quietly, as usual, when a capmaker, without any warning whatsoever, struck him a blow from behind. This was the signal to the other fellows to start at him from all sides.

Goldberg agitates for the I. W. W. and because they cannot get him out of the shop they try to get revenge by using force. He has taken out a warrant for several of the men that struck him. He got the worst of the fight because he was all alone and was attacked without any warning by a mob. But he managed to hold on to the one that started the row and gave him a good licking, besides having him arrested.
Otto Justh.
Detroit, October 20.

THE COMING OF WINTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Winter is approaching. Only a few more weeks and again we shall find ourselves surrounded by snow and ice, by the solitude of frost and the tempest that sweeps down upon us from the polar regions. Winter means much, very much, to the workmen and workingwomen. It is a period of hardship and suffering for many.

The increase in the cost of living has almost doubled, while, in many cases, the income is smaller, or the means of subsistence have been cut off altogether by enforced idleness.

In winter more than ever does the workingman feel his dependence. The rich have their pleasures notwithstanding the fact that nature is so severe. Let the wind howl; let it increase its blasting velocity into a storm—when nature in all her severity breaks loose, when trees, tall trees, the giants of the forest, are uprooted and blown down like grass—then the rich will find comfort within their well-built mansions, or seek a change of temperature in other climes. The polar cold of winter only means to them a change of scene, of home, of sport—of a perplexity of mind, growing out of the inability to determine where to go next. But the poor, who are exposed to the winter winds, who are crowded around the entrances of the Salvation Army begging for something to eat—they do not welcome winters as a period of peace and pleasure.

Such is the case. We all see the difference in the life of the toiler and the idler. Only in the winter we see better than at any other season the great contrast between the two classes, as it makes impossible the hiding of social inequalities that summer more easily permits.

The Socialist Labor Party intends to abolish classes and their contrasts. It wants to do away with the circumstances under which one class goes down morally, the other economically. Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party does it share towards the abolition of capitalism, which gives rise to these circumstances, and the rearing of the Socialist Republic in its stead. The members of it are active all the time, in the advancement of its principles and tactics. The effects of our increasing agitation begins to bear fruit. Our meetings are well attended. Several persons formerly members of the Social Democratic party, and a few who are yet members of that party, told the writer that they are going to join the Socialist Labor Party.

Our Hungarian comrades have decided to leave the Hungarian Socialist Federation and become either members of the Socialist Labor Party or form a branch thereof. They have a membership of forty-five active workers. They understand how to draw a large crowd to their entertainments. They realized \$154 at their last one, a part of which they donated to The People.

The English branch has arranged a series of lectures for the coming winter. They will take place at the party headquarters, corner Third and Prairie streets, every first and third Thursday of the month. The readers of The People are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussion which follows the close of every lecture.

Let us be up and pushing. Let the approach of the cold weather be an incentive to great activity, in the interests of the working class, for then are the lines of demarcation between the working and capitalist classes more in evidence. Let us put up a vigorous agitation that will hasten the day when the present winters in the life of the working class—with their hardships, misery and degradation—shall be gone forever!
H. B.
Milwaukee, Wis., October 19.

PUSHING THE I. W. W. IN INDIANA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We have just begun to push the I. W. W. here at Hammond, Ind. W. T. Hall was with us the 18th inst.; result: three new members with the promise of several more for next meeting.

I am an S. P. man, in fact, secretary of the branch. The majority of the members are in favor of the I. W. W.
Yours for the Social Revolution,
John Plummer,
Hammond, Ind., Oct. 23.

"NO BLUFFS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last regular meeting held by Section Detroit S. L. P., Comrades L. Goldberg and S. Levy reported on the capmakers' strike which took place in the early part of this month; the comrades mentioned above are both members of the Capmakers' Union, and have requested me to give, or rather send, you a short history of the strike taken from various facts gleaned from those involved in this strike and which I give below:

On September 5, a committee of the Detroit local of the International Capmakers' Union, was sent to the shop of the Detroit Cap Company, to collect an assessment of \$4.00 from the members of the Capmakers' Union employed in that shop.

Geo. Kirschner, Dave Wolf, Sam Levy and three others refused to pay the above assessment at that time, stating that they did not have the required sum on hand. The committee told them that they would either have to pay the assessment or they would have to quit working, to which the men in question replied they would pay a little later on.

The committee then called a few men together and held a meeting in the toilet room, without notifying the rest of the men in the shop; the committee then returned to the shop and requested the boss to stop the work of those six men, which he refused to do, saying he did not care to mix up in the affairs of the union, but on being threatened with a strike the boss advanced the required sum for the men in question, in order to avoid any further trouble in the shop.

On September 23, Dave Wolf fastened a paper bearing the inscription of "No Bluffs" in Jewish characters on the wall, back of one of the men who, when he wasn't singing praises unto the Divine Sam Gompers and his A. F. of H.—II, was knocking the I. W. W. and casting slurs and insulting remarks at Wolf, Kirschner and Levy who have openly shown favor for the I. W. W. In the afternoon the shop committee sent a notice around the shop notifying the members to attend a meeting that night. When the notice came around to Geo. Kirschner he took the above-mentioned paper with the words "No Bluffs," and pasted it on the bottom of the notice, which G. Kirschner claims was done in a joke, but the shop committee did not see it that way. They, the shop committee, and several others, who hold offices in the union, waited on the boss and told him to stop S. Levy and the other five men from work, which the boss refused to do.

The matter was brought up at the meeting that night. G. Kirschner, being one of six men involved, stated that it was all done in a joke. The chairman asked G. Kirschner: Are you a capmaker? How long have you been in this country? When did you arrive in this city? In answer G. Kirschner said: What kind of monkey-business is this? Chairman: I've been elected chairman of this meeting to-night and I am the "king!" You have to answer all questions I ask.

A few days later the shop committee went to G. Kirschner and D. Wolf and told them they were fined, Kirschner five dollars and a day's lay off; Wolf three dollars and three days' lay off. Kirschner and Wolf replied that they would appeal the case to the N. E. B., but the committee did not give them any answer or any time to consider the matter, simply ignoring them. The committee held a little meeting by them-

selves and then declared the strike, without asking the sanction of the rank and file.

The strike lasted five and one-half days which resulted in forcing Kirschner and Wolf out of the shop. These men finally were expelled from the union without a hearing. They filed an appeal with the National Executive Board which was not answered.

D. Wolf has been a member of the C. M. U. for sixteen years, and G. Kirschner twelve years, and when there was any work to do or a battle to be fought on the economic field they were always in the front rank, always having the welfare of the organization first in their minds. They are now employed in a non-union shop and have become members of the I. W. W., thanks to the atrocious acts of a few "pure and simple" fakirs assisted by the greater fakirs of the national body. There are also seven charges against Comrade Sam Levy (the nature of which I have not learned); also the following charges have been preferred against Comrade L. Goldberg, of the capmakers' local; first: that he is criminally carrying two cards of labor organizations, one the capmakers' card, the other, and here is where the crime comes in, a card in the I. W. W.; second charge: that all the members will be compelled to join the I. W. W. according to L. Goldberg's statement; third charge: that L. Goldberg has persuaded the members not to pay assessment into the Capmakers' Union, which is false; fourth charge: Goldberg consulted a lawyer on behalf of Kirschner and Wolf, in order to carry their case into the court in the shape of a suit for damages.

At a meeting of the joint executive committee of the stitchers and cutters, of which Comrade Goldberg is a member, the chairman declared Goldberg a traitor and told him to leave the room. Comrade Goldberg then got up and proceeded to walk out in a leisurely manner whereupon another member (a cutter) got up and said: If you refuse to meet with Brother Goldberg, who, in our estimation, has been and still is the straightest man in the trade, we refuse to meet with you. All the cutters who were present then walked out of the meeting room.

The above is about all I could get up to the present time. Will write again if anything important turns up.
Yours fraternally,
Adolph Ahlers.
Detroit, Mich., October 19.

GILLHAUS IN SHAWNEE.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—State Organizer Gillhaus was here. He did lots of good in showing up the labor fakirs. Some pure and simple unionists were hurt, but a great many admitted to me that Gillhaus spoke the truth. Through his speech I shall be able to secure a few subscribers for the Weekly People. Gillhaus began his address to about one hundred and fifty persons, and they gradually increased in number until over a hundred more were added. He held them all to the end, despite a great disadvantage in the shape of a nearby band.
H. J.
Shawnee, O., October 21.

A POLITICAL LABOR FAKIR.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday "The People's Forum," was opened for business. The speaker of the day was Windell, the President of the Yonkers F. of L., a branch of the great A. F. of L. During his speech he said that the strike has lost its efficacy and that unions must progress along new lines if their evolution is not to stop. He advocated the intelligent use of the ballot in the interests of the workers. In brief, he made a speech such as a member of the Industrial Workers of the World or Socialist Labor Party would make. For this speech the Yonkers Federation of Labor voted Windell a vote of thanks.

But Windell either lacks the courage of his convictions or else his speech was merely a grand stand play; for in the Yonkers Herald of October 18 the following may be read:

"Last night only a remnant of the original Fifth Ward Republican club, was present at its meeting in the club's headquarters on Waverly street. J. B. Windell, president of the Yonkers Federation of Labor, made an address on 'Why Workingmen Should Vote the Republican Ticket.' He has been a machine worker for some time."

This kind of voting is worse than striking. It is a vote for the strike breaker—the capitalist class, as is a vote for any but the Socialist Labor Party.
P. J.
Yonkers, N. Y., October 20.

A GREAT SURPRISE.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—It was a great surprise to us to have won the speaker's stand, as our work (nineteen subs) certainly did not deserve such a prize. As we won it, however, we will accept it with thanks to the comrade donating the same; and we will see that it is put to good use and often.
Fraternally,
Frank P. Janke.
Indianapolis, Ind., October 17.

SELF-EXPLANATORY.

I

(Copy.)

Cleveland, O., Oct. 9, 1905.

Mr. John E. Steiger, Hamilton, O.

Dear Sir:—The Direct Legislation League of Ohio is formed for the purpose of securing to the electors the power to initiate and veto legislation in accordance with the "State Bill of Rights." Realizing that you by your influence could very materially assist the people in this effort if you are elected Governor of the State at the next election, we very respectfully solicit a definite and early reply to the following question, viz.: Will you if elected Governor of the State on November 7th next recommend to the General Assembly that it pass a resolution to submit to the voters of the State a constitutional amendment providing for such Initiative and Referendum or People's veto on lines similar to the Rawson resolution (H. J. R. No. 29) of the 76th General Assembly, which received the support of a large percentage of the voters of the State.

We believe that a clear cut declaration in favor of the above will materially help your candidacy.

Very Respectfully Yours,
The Executive Committee.
By E. W. Elwood, Secretary, 387 Hudson street.

II.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 10, 1905.

Executive Committee, Direct Legislation League, E. W. Elwood, Secretary.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th received and contents noted. In regards to your request I wish to state that we of the Socialist Labor Party recognize that there is a class struggle and we are fighting along those lines. We believe in the emancipation of the working class by the working class, therefore, in working class politics and tactics and no confusion or compromise with any other political party. Not wishing to go into details of the principles of the League or the S. L. P., we emphatically refuse to accept any aid from your League on those grounds. Every workman in the State of Ohio that is clear on the economic as well as the political question is a class-conscious voter. If he is a capitalist he knows how to vote. If he is a workman he also knows how to vote. Therefore, we solicit no votes from any political party or League. I believe our candidates will get every vote that is coming to them that is class-conscious. Beyond that kind of a vote we want none because they are not backed by a voter that knows what he wants or will back up what he votes.

Yours Truly,
John E. Steiger.
1124 Greenwood Avenue, Hamilton, O.

PATERSON CONTINUES GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Passaic County Section, S. L. P., continues its activity, holding regular weekly meetings at headquarters when not engaged in Party work or assisting the I. W. W. in agitation by advertising the economic branch in and out of the shop. During the past week we have been principally engaged in advertising a meeting called for to-night to organize a local of Ribbon Weavers.

Since last writing we have held one street meeting addressed by Comrade Woodhouse.
R. Berdan.

WAGES AND DOINGS IN CANADA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Under the heading of manufacturing industries the Dominion of Canada gives the following figures for the eight principal cities of the Dominion of Canada:—Gross value of product, \$183,749,261—Number of employees, 122,354—Amount paid in wages, \$46,948,785. This gives an average wage of say \$400.

It may be that the munificence of this last-named sum has struck the Canadian High Commissioner in London, Lord Strathmore, as being the resultant of the irresistible forces of pure and simple democracy; he therefore communicates with Mr. James Simpson, Secretary-Treasurer of the "Labor Temple" here, to the effect that he, recognizing the magnificence of the work which pure and simple democracy as exemplified in the Labor Temple is seeking to accomplish, desires to donate \$1,000 to assist in the "worthy cause."

Of course this windfall will cause Mr. James Simpson, Socialist, etc., along with his fakir brothers to turn somersaults of ecstatic joy.

James M. Reid.
Toronto, Can., October 23.

ARIZONA LINING UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Party local donated \$10 to the stogie-makers' strike last night; and at a previous meeting endorsed the call of Local Omaha for a referendum vote endorsing the I. W. W. Albert Ryan, the territorial secretary of the Socialist party and member of the national committee, is doing all in his power for the I. W. W.
T. F. Dugan.
Globe, Ariz., Oct. 17.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. C. R. BUCHANNON, W. VA.:—Now to the next question:

Indeed the army of the unemployed would be greatly reduced by Saturday half holidays, shorter hours, and such devices. But who is to bring about the reduction? The capitalist class in power? Hardly. It needs the unemployed and long hours. Will it cut its own throat? Hardly. The illusion hitherto has been that its hand can be forced by pure and simple Unionism. Experience proves that, so long as the capitalist class is in power and is not attacked on the I. W. W. principle of denying its right to existence, the only result of such "forcings of hand" is some capitalist manoeuvre that nullifies the effect of all seeming concessions. Improved machinery, for instance, is introduced requiring fewer hands than formerly; and more such devices. Experience proves that with less effort than these futile concessions are obtained, the capitalist class can be overthrown. All else is the squirrel's "progress" in his wheel.

Next question next week.

F. R. BROOKLYN, N. Y.:—The Volkszeitung Corporation, being an A. F. of L. center, ever and instinctively disliked Debs. Of this proofs will be given later. Debs rose to the surface as a smasher of bogus Unionism, for which the S. L. P. ever gave him credit, while the Corporation ever growled.

E. R. PATERSON, N. J.:—The suggestion for an I. W. W. special issue of the Weekly People is good and will be acted on. Such an issue, however, if it be of real value, will take time to put together. The People's special issue must be special in quality besides quantity. Preparations shall begin after election.

"A READER," NELSONVILLE, O.:—Whatever may be gained by claiming Jesus as a Socialist could only be a temporary gain. It would soon be lost with usury, the claim being only sentimentally true. Socialism is not a sentiment. Socialism is a method by which to realize a lofty sentiment. That method is the collective ownership of the machinery of production which, owing to its huge development, can be operated collectively only. That method could not be suggested to the mind in the days of Jesus because such machinery did not then exist.

F. T. BROOKLYN, N. Y.:—First—The political aspect of the Labor Movement lies in its revolutionary nature. That aspect must ever dominate it, or it is not truly a Labor Movement.

Second—Whether the political branch shall dominate the economic, or inversely, the economic shall dominate the political branch, is not a matter of principle; it is a matter of season. The point is treated in the address to the members of the S. T. & L. A., published in the Weekly People, last April 29.

S. T. W., NEW YORK—George Frederick Daumer was a German poet and philosopher who lived in the first half of last century. Any cyclopedia will give the desired information concerning him, and references for further information. As a special treat, however, to you and to the readers of The People we shall here translate from Emilio Castelar's monumental work "The Republican Movement in Europe" that great Spaniard's estimate of Daumer. Castelar says:

"The desire to say original things, never thought of before, often led these Neo-Hegelian youths to utter what was in fact nothing but huge extravaganzas. It was so with Daumer. After being originally an Asiatic pantheist; a reconstructor of sacred geography who located Paradise in the Polihesian isles, and called Adam, according to the etymology of the name, Red Skin; a severe critic of Biblical traditions who identified Jehovah with the Moloch of the Phoenicians; an enemy of Jesus, to whose doctrines he attributed a reactionary spirit, and abjectness of ceremony to his cult; an advocate of Judas, in whose act of betrayal he believed to detect a justifiable horror for the mystifications of Christianity; an apologist of Mohamedanism by virtue of its monotheistic thought and of the pleasures reserved to the believers in an after-life of delights; a translator of Hafis, whose voluptuous verses intoxicated and crazed him; a prophet of future and sensual religions, that worthy of paganism, were to rehabilitate the flesh and decree enjoyment—after having run through history like a satyr of old, everywhere catching the sound of the loud guffaw of pleasure, of the kiss of love, of the music of festivities, of the orgy of the senses, Daumer's ear one day catches the mystic note of the organ in a Gothic cathedral, inhales the aroma of incense, sees the Virgin Mother raised

aloft upon the golden pinions of angels with her ecstatic gaze and her heart overflowing with love in a sanctuary perfumed with aromas, garlanded with flowers, resplendent in mystic lights, and she falls upon his knees before that altar, recites its litanies, receives the baptismal waters, and intones the Salve of the Ave Maria Stella with the enthusiasm of Lamartine or Chateaubriand. In the end, at bottom of this latter conversion, as of all his previous extravaganzas, there is naught but the unbridled cult of himself, and the restless hunt after pleasurable emotions."

H. C. S., NEW YORK—Of course, there are several other reasons why the Volkszeitung Corporation will bitterly resist unity. The one you mention, that unity will expose the calumnies which it has spread in Europe, is certainly one.

L. R., NEW YORK—What do you want proved—the fact that the letter was written, or the facts which it alleges?

G. F. L., BOSTON, MASS.—First—The article will not need to be re-written. It has been preserved. Will be handed together with your letter of October 24, to the local Press Committee with the request to forward it to the members of the National Executive Committee, beginning with the Committeeman of your own State.

Second—You are not the only one who thinks there are in The People too many "matters that are entirely foreign to the question of Socialism"; others there are who opine there are two few of such articles. There was a man who had two sweethearts. One disliked the grey hairs on his head, the other disliked the black. The former pulled out the grey, the latter the black, and he remained bald. Comrade Schade of Los Angeles, tersely put the case when he said that if nothing were to appear in The People that someone dislikes the paper would have to come out in so many blank pages. No more than a ship can a paper be captained by 3,000 captains; but, no more than the captain of a ship, can the captain, Editor, of a paper be allowed to run things autocratically. As, in the case of the captain of a ship, the owners can overrule him or sack him, the membership of the Socialist Labor Party reserve the power of ultimate decision and control over the editorship, either directly or through their National Committee, on which each organized State has a member. To keep the article will be referred, and their decision will be democratically bowed to. We cannot reconsider our decision. We do not share your opinion that your article is "the best one you ever wrote for The People, and in one respect, the best one that, if published, was ever published in The People." In our judgment the article is diffuse, confused and confusing, while its great length, over five columns, aggravates these bad features.

J. A. H., CLEVELAND, O.:—The case is entitled "The Meek Company vs. John P. Stetson." The Meek Company is located in Coshocton, in your State. The case was brought before Judge Thompson of the "United Court" (that is what the news despatch terms the Court) on the 11th of this month. The despatch is dated from Cincinnati. Judge Thompson probably is of that city. The way to ascertain and verify details is to write to Cincinnati and to Coshocton.

P. V., YOUNGSTOWN, O.:—The proffered weekly reports of I. W. W. and of S. L. P. activity will be welcome.

S. C., NEW YORK—Idiocy is not peculiar to any one city or country. For instance, this happened recently in England: An ignoramus of the Social Democratic Federation, a chappy, who, being pressed and jeered at to come out with the wonderful disclosures which he hinted he could make about De Leon, at last "disclosed" the "fact" that "De Leon had shaken hands with John Mitchell (!!!) at the Chicago I. W. W. Convention" (!!!!). The chappy, whom you met in this city, must have been of the stamp of the chappy who made the "disclosure" in England.

J. R., NEW YORK—The "Gas Bill" is a row among the labor-skinners.

H. F., WORCESTER, MASS.:—We are informed that the address which Eugene V. Debs was announced to deliver in Omaha on the 12th instant on Industrial Unionism, was delivered amid loud applause, but was not stenographically reported, or otherwise taken down. Accordingly we cannot supply you with it.

A. G. L., NEW YORK—Read above answer to S. C., New York. Drop in at this office any time for details.

A. P., ST. LOUIS, MO.:—The en-

(Continued on page 7.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
Reads street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-
ADA.

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reads street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NOTICE

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, WILL NOT
HAVE A COUNTY TICKET TO BE
VOTED FOR AT THIS COMING ELEC-
TION AS THE SOCIALIST PARTY AP-
PLIED TO THE CAPITALIST COURTS
AND HAD OUR NOMINATION PA-
PERS THROWN OUT ON THE GROUND
THAT THEY DID NOT CONTAIN BO-
NA FIDE SIGNATURES. WE HAVE,
HOWEVER, A FULL STATE TICKET,
WHICH GIVES US A COLUMN ON
THE BALLOT, THUS PERMITTING
ALL REAL REVOLUTIONISTS TO
MARK AN X IN THE SOCIALIST LA-
BOR PARTY SQUARE, AND BY SO
DOING VOTE A STRAIGHT SOCIAL-
IST LABOR PARTY TICKET.

D. E. GILCHRIST,
Organizer Section Allegheny Co.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters
Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reads
street, on Friday, Oct. 27. Deutscher
absent. Kihn in the Chair. Minutes of
previous meeting approved.

Communications: From Erie and
Westchester Counties, asking for watch-
ers' certificates. Secretary reported hav-
ing taken steps to supply them. Ap-
proved. From Monroe County, financial
report and regarding application of Abe
Clayman. Latter attended to by Sec-
retary; former filed. From Newburgh,
asking for speaker. Henry Jager sent
by secretary. Approved. From State
Organizer Katz, five on conditions in
Utica, Amsterdam, Cortlandt and Glo-
versville; also enclosing application for
charter for Section in Utica. Action of
secretary in submitting charter applica-
tion for Utica to N. E. C. Sub-Committee
in order to avoid delay in the granting
of charter, was approved. From John
Lindgren enclosing decision received
from Secretary of State in the matter
of objections brought by former Social
Democrats against the Socialist Labor
Party's nominations in the Second Ju-
dicial District. Filed; and action of the
Committee's officers in the Party name
contest was approved. From Section
Westchester County nominating Peter
Jacobson, as member of the N. E. C.;
from Section New York County nominat-
ing Chas. Zolot, Chas. H. Corregan, E. A.
Pearson, Paul Augustine, John J. Kin-
neally and A. C. Kihn, for the same
office.

It was decided to call a State Convention
for Saturday and Sunday, March 17
and 18, 1906. The secretary was in-
structed to draft call setting forth place,
basis of representation, etc.

Sections are urged to make nomi-
nations for member of N. E. C. Adjourned.
J. Ebert, Secy.

OF INTEREST TO ALL

The Position of A True Labor Paper
Accurately Set Forth.

To members and sympathizers of the
S. L. P.

Comrades: The entertainment Com-
mittee of Section New York, S. L. P., again
calls upon you to give a helping hand in
making the affair for the benefit of the
Daily People to be held on Thanksgiving
Day, at Grand Central Palace, a suc-
cess. As usual a bazaar and fair will be
held in conjunction with a grand vaude-
ville entertainment and ball. The com-
mittee is doing its utmost to secure the
best talent obtainable, for which it is
sparring neither effort nor cash within
the limits at its command, in order to
present as good a programme as pos-
sible. But for the bazaar and fair we need
the co-operation of every one; without
that we cannot possibly make it a finan-
cial success, which is of paramount
importance. Whatever objects the com-
rades and friends of the S. L. P. may be
able to secure for this purpose will be
advantageously disposed of for the ben-
efit of the Daily People.

We ask members of Section New York
and those of adjacent sections to secure
a number of tickets and sell them. The
programme will be one that we may
well be proud of. Send all presents to
L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reads street,
also tickets may be obtained from him,
25 cents a person.

For the Entertainment Committee.
A. Orange, Secretary.

NOTICE, SECTION LYNN.

A very important meeting of Section
Lynn will be held on Sunday, November
5, in Painter's Hall, Market street. Each
and every member is urgently requested
to be present promptly at 12 o'clock.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOM-
INATIONS IN NEW YORK
COUNTY.



For Mayor—John J. Kinnally.
For Comptroller—August Gillhaus.
For President, Board of Aldermen—
Justus Ebert.

Justices of the Supreme Court, First
Judicial District—Matthew Lechner,
Herman Luderer, Joseph P. Johnson.
For Sheriff—Robert J. Downes.
County Clerk—Arvid Olson.
Register—Charles C. Crawford.
District Attorney—Samuel J. French.
President of the Borough of Manhat-
tan—Herman Deutsch.

Coroners—Lewis Bama, Samuel A.
Lewin, Joseph Levitch and Joseph
Scheuerer.

Alderman for the Third Aldermanic
District—Gottfried Ollendorff.

Member of Assembly, Thirty-fourth
District—Paul Augustine.

KINGS COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Nominees for Mayor, Comptroller and
President of the Board of Aldermen
same as above.

Justice of the Supreme Court, Second
Judicial District—John Lindgren.

Register—Emil Mueller.
County Clerk—Edward C. Schmidt.

Sheriff—Albert Sand.
President of the Borough of Brooklyn
—George W. Moritz.

Coroners—Anders Anderson and Emil
F. Wegener.

RICHMOND AND QUEENS COUN-
TY NOMINATIONS.

Nominees for Mayor, Comptroller and
President of the Board of Aldermen
same as above.

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION.

A convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode
Island is called for Sunday, November
5, at 2 p. m., at headquarters of Section
Providence, 77 Dyer street, Room No.
8, to elect a delegate to the N. E. C.
Also to the S. E. C. for 1906. Readers
of The People are cordially invited.
F. Miller, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY COMRADES.

Veal's trip through the State is not
merely for the purpose of presenting our
ticket to the voters. He is the messen-
ger of Industrial Unionism also, and
we should take advantage of the oppor-
tunity by bringing to the meetings as
many intelligent workmen as pos-
sible; for until we have correct union-
ism established voting counts for but
little.

Let there be no timidity. We have
got to jump in and push this fight—a
fight fit for good live men. Comrade
Veal is a vigorous and courageous
speaker. Bring out your fellow work-
ers to hear him.

S. E. C. Agitation Committee.

VEAL'S NEW JERSEY ITINERARY

November 1—Paterson.
November 2—Paterson.
November 3—North Hudson.
November 4—Elizabeth.
November 6—Hoboken.

JEWISH AGITATION.

Special Edition of Der Arbeiter to be is-
sued for Campaign Distribution.

At the last regular meeting of the So-
cialist Labor Club it was decided to print
50,000 copies of "Der Arbeiter" for free
distribution, the same to be a special
campaign number.

The "Der Arbeiter," Jewish organ
of the I. W. W. and the S. L. P., will be-
gin the publication of "The Preamble of
the Industrial Workers of the World,"
address by Daniel De Leon in its issue of
November 11. The comrades are urged
to make all efforts to circulate the issue.
Send your bundle orders at once so that
you may be sure of getting them filled.

Fifty copies, twenty-five cents.
One hundred copies, fifty cents.
Address: "Der Arbeiter," 2, 4 and 6
New Reads street, New York.

AROUSE, YE S. L. P. MEN.

Here Is Work for You to Do—Rally in
Defense of Your Time-Honored Name.

Donations to the Party Name Defense
Fund, for which a call was issued by the
City Executive Committee, Section New
York, are still urged. The amount of do-
nations previously acknowledged is
\$95.44.

All money should be sent to L. Abelson,
Organizer, 2-6 New Reads street,
who will make all acknowledgements in
The People.

The call for funds was endorsed by the
New York State Executive Committee at
its regular meeting held October 13, when
all New York State Sections were urged
to contribute in answer to same, as this
is not a local but a State issue.

HERMAN-TRAUTMANN

PRESENT I. W. W. DOCTRINES TO
BIG MEETINGS IN ST. LOUIS.

Enthusiasm Shown Argues Well for the
Future—Local Skates and Fakirs Only
Ones Displeased—Try to Raise Dis-
turbance and Fail.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Chas. O. Sherman,
General President, and Wm. E. Traut-
mann, General Secretary Treasurer of the
Industrial Workers of the World, came to
St. Louis October 21 and spoke at the
following meetings held under the aus-
pices of the Central Council, I. W. W., of St. Louis, October 21, at
Lightstone's Hall; October 22, at Dewey
Hall; October 23, at Social Turner
Hall; October 24, at Concordia Turner
Hall.

The meetings were all well attended
and the enthusiasm shown by the audi-
ence argues well for the future of the
I. W. W. The only ones that did not
seem to be pleased with the doctrines of
Industrial Unionism were the local
labor skates and fakirs, of whom quite
a number attended.

Sherman and Trautmann are un-
doubtedly a good team to spread the
doctrines of the Industrial Workers of
the World. Sherman, with his elegant
and eloquent arguments, wins the crowd
over, and then Trautmann, the man with
the evidence, drives the argument home.

Musicians' Local No. 2, I. W. W., of
St. Louis, furnished a band of twenty-
five pieces for the first two meetings.
They played a few pieces in front of the
halls, drawing very large crowds, and
then dodgers, advertising all the meet-
ings, were distributed.

Brother J. F. Eichenhorst, chairman
of the arrangement committee, opened
the meetings and introduced Fred
Clement, President of the Central Coun-
cil, I. W. W., as chairman of the even-
ing at Lightstone's Hall; Wm. W. Cox,
of Local No. 173, I. W. W., at Dewey
Hall; Julius Cook, of Lesters' Local No.
88, I. W. W., at Social Turner Hall;
and at Concordia Turner Hall again
Fred Clement. These made a few ap-
propriate remarks and introduced Sher-
man, then Trautmann.

Sherman said in part: "The working
people have been misled very often in
the past, but to-day they are beginning
to realize the folly of following leaders,
and before long they will think and act
for themselves. They are also coming
to a realization of the folly of dividing
their forces on craft lines instead of
uniting them on industrial lines, as the
Industrial Workers of the World pro-
pose to do.

"The American Federation of Labor
was, at its birth, but the expression of
the class instinct of the workers, al-
though they deny the class struggle. The
master class at that time was composed
of individuals who were competing with
one another, and the workers, although
organized on craft lines, were very often
successful in wringing concessions from
them. At that time, production was car-
ried on with the hand tool; the worker
had to be a skilled mechanic; he had
to know his trade from top to bottom,
but to-day the machine does away with
skill, and handy men and specialists are
the rule. We find that the master class
is to-day organized into trusts and com-
binations of wealth, yes, organized as
brothers and they do not scab on one
another. The A. F. of L., on the other
hand, have the same principles and fol-
low the same tactics that they did at
their birth, twenty-five years ago.

"Why is it that the workers were once
successful and are to-day beaten at every
turn? The workers are now just as
good fighters as they were then. Do
they not face misery and hunger, yes,
even death itself, in their battles with
the masters?"

"A successful general will watch the
position of the enemy and marshal his
forces accordingly. The A. F. of L.
takes no notice of the changed conditions
of industry. We see them organize one
craft against another. 'Craft autonomy'
is their cry; and when the master gives
the thumbscrews one turn too many,
and one set of workers are forced to go
on strike, the rest of them, all with
union cards in their pockets, will say:
'Let them fight their own battle. We
must fight our own.'

"During the late Garment Workers'
strike in Chicago, the battle ground of
labor, women and little girls were doing
picket duty in the streets in the cold
month of January and February. We
find the police tearing the clothing from
their bodies so that their brother gar-
ment workers had to envelop them in
their great coats to protect them from
the cold.

"But the factories that were being
fought, did they stand idle? No, one
could see puffs of steam coming from
the stacks as though nothing were
wrong.

"If one looked around a little, he
would find big engineers and firemen

enjoying the warmth of the engine room.
They were all good union men. The
big and husky teamsters, with union
buttons as big as saucers on their caps,
were hauling scab made goods. No
wonder the strike was lost! Then the
teamsters came to their senses and de-
manded arbitration but the bosses only
laughed at them and said: 'Why, we
have nothing to arbitrate. Our factories
are running at their full capacity and we
have no room for our former employees.'
These, too, lost their strike, because
every other department of that industry
was running.

"The American Railway Union in 1904
struck successfully against the Great
Northern Railroad. This year we have
a different picture. The telegraphers'
strike on that road is lost. Hill was
manager then and he is now; did he be-
come stronger or was it because the
workers did not fight hard enough? While
I was travelling in Montana I saw
the reason why. In a Pullman coach
were eighty-five scabs to take the places
of the striking telegraphers. The en-
gineers and firemen, all of them wearing
union fobs, hauled these scabs, and they
were careful that the Pullman stopped
right even with the station, and they
then conducted two scabs into the office,
so that no harm should befall them. You
see they had one of those 'sacred con-
tracts' with the roads, and that must be
upheld, even though their brother work-
ingmen were beaten. No wonder that
strikes are lost.

"Not until the workers are schooled
in industrial unionism, and recognize
the fact that the injury to one is the
injury to all will they be successful.

"The I. W. W. says: 'Draw your
forces to one unit. Let us unite on in-
dustrial lines, and when we test our
strength, let it be a united test.'

"Now when a strike is on, the master
goes to some faraway place and sees the
fun of the workers fighting each other;
and when they get a little too dangerous
to his class, he telephones to the execu-
tive heads of the State for troops and
injunctions, and these injunctions often-
times bear the union label.

"As long as the workers are in the
hands of the labor lieutenants of the
master class, they can expect nothing
but defeat. A large number of workers
recognize this fact, but these are forced
to pay tribute to the fakirs through the
check-off system."

After Sherman was through speaking,
a collection for the benefit of the strik-
ing Stogie makers was taken up; then
Trautmann was introduced.

He said in part: "The Industrial
Workers of the World come before you
not to tell you that we demand a fair
day's pay for a fair day's work, but we
say plainly that the worker is entitled
to the full product of his toil. Al-
though the A. F. of L. was organized
because of the class instinct, it is now
a willing tool in the hands of the cap-
italist class.

"The master knew that it was better
for his class to capture rather than de-
stroy it. So it was made a tail to the
kite of the Civic Federation. I have
documents to prove that the Civic Fed-
eration has established a censorship over
the journals of the A. F. of L., so that
these cannot teach anything but capital-
ist economics. No wonder that they
preach harmony between capital and
labor; peace where no peace is possible.

"The Industrial Workers of the World
tells the worker that there can be no
peace so long as a few own the means
of life and the destinies of a nation,
while the masses of the people are vege-
tating in want and misery. It tells you
that the ultimate aim and object of the
worker must be to take and hold all
the tools of production and in the mean-
time they must organize on industrial
lines, so that if one craft in an industry
has a grievance with the masters, all
the workers of that industry stand as
one man, and not like to-day, when one
craft in an industry goes on strike, their
brother workmen scab it on them.

"We find the brewery workers scab
it on the firemen and engineers, and
vice versa; we find the same thing be-
tween the machinist and molder, the
wood worker and the carpenter. The
masters do not win strikes, they would
be powerless against a united working
class, but the labor fakir sees to it that
the workers are divided on craft lines.

"We find in the city of St. Louis a
paper called 'Labor,' of which Mr.
Hoehn, who carried the weapons against
striking workmen, is editor, support-
ing the A. F. of L. and slandering the
I. W. W. We find that the brewery
workers of St. Louis must read it or
they will be fined by the labor skates.
This paper also endorsed a political
platform excluding men from employ-
ment unless they were residents of this
town at least one year.

"That is called working class solid-
arity.

"In the U. M. W. of A. Journal of
May, 1904, when the miners of Putnam
County rebelled against the masters,
we find that the officers of the organi-
zation agree with the operators, that
the rebellion must be put down. The
places of the strikers were filled by these

officers and with their help the strikers
were blacklisted.

"We see the Russian Government send
the priest, Gopon, to America, to study
the methods of organization of the A.
F. of L., so that they could divide the
workers on craft lines and then defeat
them piecemeal; how this same Gopon
lead the workers to slaughter in the
city of St. Petersburg.

"The politicians and parliamentarians
of so-called Socialist parties of Labor
tell you to use fly-paper ballots to em-
ancipate the working class from wage
slavery, but if the workers won a victory
on the political field without an indus-
trial economic organization to take over
industry, we would have a repetition of
the Paris Commune, a chaos of blood
and tears."

After the speeches were over, the
floor was thrown open for questions. A
good number of intelligent questions
were put and answered to the satisfac-
tion of the audience, all except to some
of the labor fakirs present. When
Trautmann charged the executive board
of the brewery workers with participat-
ing in a banquet with the bosses, a mem-
ber of the board said that Trautmann
misrepresented the facts: that it was
not a banquet he attended, but only a
little supper!!!

Hildebrand, a local star in the pure
and simple movement, asked, at the first
meeting: "Why was the Danish letter
to the Chicago Convention, which was
a very severe criticism of the conven-
tion, not published in the official re-
cords? I have read the report as pub-
lished in the Daily People very careful
and it is not recorded there?"

At the following meeting Trautmann
handed him a copy of the Daily People
where the letter was printed in full. He
then wanted to know why the letter was
not published until fifty-four days after
the convention. He then wanted to
make some statement, but the chairman
insisted that as he had proven to be a
falsifier once, he could not allow him the
floor again to insult the intelligence of
the audience with falsehoods.

He persisted in making a racket until
the chairman ordered him taken from
the hall, which was attended to in short
order. The I. W. W. will have to show
some of these gentlemen that its meet-
ings cannot be disturbed with impunity.
This same person has attended a few
meetings of Section St. Louis, S. L. P.,
and he tried his best to create distur-
bance every time with his jumping jack
methods.

Meetings, at which Sherman and
Trautmann spoke were also held in East
St. Louis, Ill., October 25; in Belleville,
October 27.

At a mass meeting of all members
of local I. W. W., Wm. W. Cox, of
Local No. 173, I. W. W., was elected
organizer for St. Louis and vicinity.

Any one wishing to communicate with
him in regards to the I. W. W., will find
him for the present at 1310 Franklin
avenue.

As can be seen from the foregoing, we
are ready business, the local movement
is composed of men who have fought
the capitalist and the labor fakir in the
past and are ready to fight in the future,
and it is the sacred duty of every class
conscious wage worker to affiliate him-
self or herself with the Industrial Work-
ers of the World.

Paul Herzel.

STOGIEMAKERS WIN.

(Continued from page one.)

Y., \$22.50; Local Union No. 37, Bozeman,
Mont. \$5; Local Union No. 102, Belle-
ville, Ill., \$1.50; Local Union No. 323,
Empire, Nevada, \$5; Pattern Makers'
Union Schenectady, N. Y., \$10.50; Max
Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O., \$1; Hungarian
Branch, S. L. P., Cincinnati, O., \$12.00;
Geo. E. Clark, Belgrade, Mont. \$3; Globe
Miners Union, Local No. 60, Globe, Ariz.,
\$25; Industrial Local Union, Omaha,
Neb., \$1.35; I. W. W. Local Union No.
177, Goldfield, Nev., \$50; Industrial Un-
ion No. 93, Bingham Canyon, Utah, \$10;
Chas. Greeney, Cleveland, O., \$1; Mor-
ris Davis, Cleveland, O., \$1; M. Morris-
son, Cleveland, O., \$1; Sam Fertman,
Cleveland, O., \$1; Abe Broady, Cleveland,
O., \$1; J. Kapperman, Cleveland, O.,
\$1; Myer Kabatchnick, Cleveland, O.,
\$1; Beny Klyn, Cleveland, O., \$1; Will
Frank, Cleveland, O., \$1; J. Baslin, Cleve-
land, O., \$1; Section S. L. P. Columbus,
O., \$1.55; Fred H. Bruno, N. Y., \$1; Coal
Miners' Local Union, Huntington, Ark.
\$22.65; H. Lightbore, N. Y. 50c; A. G.
Lightbore, N. Y. 50c; L. Norman, N.
Y., 25c; A. Mas, N. Y. 8c; J. Gleinan,
N. Y., 25c; G. Realsdosi, N. Y., 25c; Lo-
cal Union No. 130, I. W. W., New York,
\$2.15; United Silk Ribbon Local No. 176,
N. Y., \$5; Local Union No. 180, I. W. W.
Peoria, Ill., \$3; Butte Shoemakers'
Union, I. W. W., Butte, Mont. \$5; Lo-
cal Union No. 8, I. W. W., Kansas City,
Mo., \$1.20; Cigarmakers' Local No. 158,
Chicago, 75c; Unknown, N. Y., \$2; In-
dustrial Union No. 98, Crescent City,
Cal. \$20; Local Union No. 174, I. W. W.,
St. Louis, \$2.70; Mixed Local No. 43,
I. W. W., Louisville, Ky. \$1.70; W. Gil-
pin, N. Y., \$3; L. Finn, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
\$1; W. Hauster, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$1; Lo-

GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE AND BALL

Under the Auspices of

SECTION NEW YORK COUNTY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

for the

DAILY PEOPLE

Thursday, November 30th, 1905, 3 p. m.

Thanksgiving Day.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington avenue, bet. 43rd and 44th sts., New York.

TICKETS, Admitting One 25 Cents.
Hat Check, 10 Cents Ball at 8 p. m.
An excellent array of professional vaudeville talent will positively appear.

cal S. P., Globe, Ariz., \$10; Dugan,
Globe, Ariz., \$1; Totol, \$44.39.

Now, to work! We shall not stop,
but keep up the work of organization.
The I. W. W. gained great prestige
among the workers of this city through
this victory of ours, which the pure and
simples, especially the local cigarmak-
ers predicted could not be gained. With
the right kind of agitation we should
succeed, and that very shortly, in organ-
izing a few locals of different industries
in this city. With three cheers for the
I. W. W.,
David Hochwald.

ACT I, ENDS ACT II, BEGINS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The
case of the City of Portland vs. Brand-
borg and Williams, charged with violat-
ing the city ordinance against "hawking
without a license" came to trial in the
municipal court here yesterday after-
noon, resulting in a conviction and a fine
of \$5 for each of the defendants. This
case is interesting, as showing among
other things the "ways of justice" (?) in
the great Northwest.

The defendants in the case were Com-
rades H. A. Brandborg and B. H. Wil-
liams of the Socialist Labor Party. They
were arrested at the close of a street
meeting October 2, held under the aus-
pices of that organization near the corner
of Third and Burnside streets, Portland,
the complaint being sworn out by City
License Inspector McEachern.

The Socialist Labor Party had been
holding meetings at the above named
corner every evening for several weeks
prior to the arrest, and had disposed of
pamphlets for educational purposes as is
its custom everywhere throughout the
country. The License Inspector appear-
ed at the October 2 meeting and deman-
ded to see Comrade Brandborg's license
granting him the right to sell literature.

The Inspector was informed by both
Brandborg and Williams, who was speak-
ing, that the Socialist Labor Party didn't
have to have a license to sell its litera-
ture, when that individual departed amid
the jeers of the crowd. Returning at
the close of the meeting, after the crowd
had dispersed, Inspector McEachern
brought along two policemen, who after
considerable hesitancy, placed the two
comrades under arrest. At the police
station they were immediately baled out.
Next morning before the court, the de-
fendants pleaded "not guilty" to the
charge of "hawking without a license"
and were given until October 6 to pre-
pare their defense.

Comrades Brandborg and Williams se-
cured the services of Attorney Harry
Iancovici, who immediately filed a de-
murrer to the complaint, on the ground
that the document contained not even an
alleged fact on which to base a charge.
After hearing the arguments on the de-
murrer, Judge Cameron took it under ad-
visement for a day or two, finally over-
ruling the same and setting the trial for
October 18, as aforesaid.

A trial by jury was demanded and the
defendants put in a special request for a
jury of workmen. The manner of im-
paneling a jury in Portland is as fol-
lows: In the first place no provision has
been made by the municipality to pay
jury or witness fees. Accordingly, de-
fendants wishing a jury trial must put
up the amount of the fees in advance,
no returns being made. In other words,
whether convicted or not, you must pay
for the so-called "right" of trial by jury
in Portland. After the fees are put up
the clerk of court sends an order to the
chief of police, who details an officer to
summon the jury. The jurors according
to common report are usually picked
from among the "high-collared" slum el-
ement, men who in return for protection
and the crumbs obtained can be depended
upon to favor the city regardless of the
merits of the case.

After the usual formalities a jury of
six was impaneled and the trial began.
One of the members of this particular
jury improved the opportunity while the
defendants' attorney was making his
plea to take a nap, awaking again when
the sharper and more pleasing (to him)
tones of the prosecuting attorney's voice
fell on his ear.

The prosecution based its argument on
the literal interpretation of the city or-
dinance which provides that "any person
selling or offering for sale from a wagon
or stand in the city of Portland any ar-
ticle of merchandise, shall be deemed a
hawker of the first class and shall pay